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VOL. 57 August, 1932 No. 14

Labor Saving
Louise P. Latimer

The Destruction of the Commercial Press Library
A. Kaiming Chiu

Are the A.L.A. Standards for Librarianship Too High?
Henry O. Severance

Adding Thirty New Workers to a Staff of Twenty-Nine in Twenty-Four Hours
Mary E. Clark

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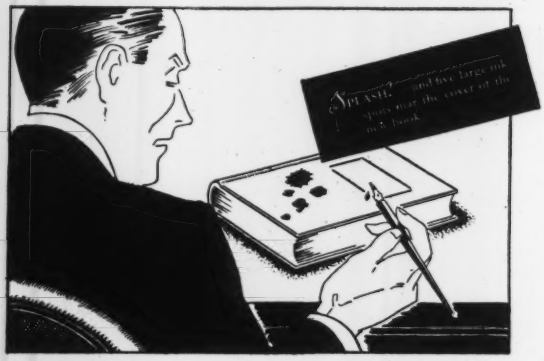

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Forthcoming Issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

The lost art of reading aloud will be discussed in an article by W. G. Farndale, trustee of the Riverside, California, Public Library, in the September first issue. Another article will be on library publicity from the newspaper's standpoint by Henry Surguy, special assistant in the Brooklyn, N. Y., Public Library.

The September 15 issue will be the annual school libraries number with articles by Anna Clark Kennedy of the New York State Department of Education on "Current Practice in the Preparation of Part-Time School Librarians for Small Schools in New York State"; "Training for the Part-Time School Librarian" by Lois F. Shortess, Louisiana State Department of Education; and an article by H. G. Masters, Pittsburgh Board of Public Education, on "The Pupils in a Platoon School Library."

Special numbers for the Fall include an Inter-Library Loan number, Children's Number, County Library Number, and a Hospital Library Number.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Are the A. L. A. Standards for Librarianship Too High?

By HENRY O. SEVERANCE

Librarian, University of Missouri, Columbia

THE WRITING of this article was suggested by the statements in President Rathbone's excellent address on "Creative Librarianship," in which she states that "the writing of books is no part of a librarian's job" and that a "librarian may function with entire success without having himself ever compiled a bibliography or written a treatise upon the subject." "He must be familiar with the methods and materials of research that he may aid it, but the actual carrying on of research itself, except in the case of the specialist, is no essential part of librarianship."

These ideas have a very depressing effect upon the writer who has been Chairman of the Committee for the Encouragement of Research of the American Library Institute for four years. He began in 1928 tabulating results of productive scholarship and of the research problems in process. There were few contributions in that year. Last year the contributions of the Fellows of the Institute, several of which were books, were numerous. Sixty-three Fellows from a membership of ninety-five made contributions. Practically all the librarians of high rank had books and articles to their credit. Now we are told that the "writing of books is no part of a librarian's job," and that "the pursuit of research problems is no essential part of librarianship."

Is the A.L.A. administration preparing to lower the standards of librarianship? Are the graduates of our library schools to settle down in the library systems of the small towns and of cities and of educational institutions with the smug satisfaction that comes to one who has achieved his ambition, using their leisure time in social activities and in observing the reading habits of the community and in reading books which may be of interest to them? We emphasize the fact that there is a library profession, a teaching profession, and the like. We are trying to raise salary schedules, and raise the minimum standard for entrance into the profession. We would rejoice to see the public library staffs in towns and cities receive public recognition similar to that accorded the superintendent or principal of schools and his staff. In the educational institutions, we want the librarians to occupy positions and receive salaries comparable to professors and instructors but we are not stimulating, not energizing and not encouraging our library workers to make themselves equal in educational attainments to the teachers in similar grades.

Consider a few facts. Take the educational requirements of teachers for the high schools of Missouri, as an illustration. Missouri is not considered one of the foremost states in education but teachers applying for positions in our high schools must have completed a

standard four years college course. While the master's degree is not mandatory for the superintendents and principals of our first class high schools, it is recommended by the State Superintendent of Education. He, also, recommends that all administrators now holding such positions attend summer school and secure master's degrees. Teachers in the public schools are urged, and given time, to attend the conferences of the State Teachers Association. It is well understood that teachers must attend summer schools every few years in order to keep abreast of modern methods and to add to their educational equipment. The baccalaureate degree is now very common and the higher degrees are becoming more so. There are as many students pursuing graduate work in the University of Missouri as there were students in the College of Arts and Sciences twenty years ago.

The library staff in a city of 20,000 would suffer by comparison with the teaching staff of the public schools in the same city. The librarian may have a baccalaureate degree with some experience. The assistants may or may not have degrees. The librarians seldom, if ever, attend a conference of the A.L.A. or of the state associations. They attend no summer library schools or library institutes. In the face of the trend in the teaching profession to emphasize scholarship attainments which are measured by degrees, are we going to say to these librarians that scholarship is not essential? The average salary of the superintendent of schools in a city of 20,000 inhabitants is around $4,000, that of the librarian about $2,000. Teachers must prepare lessons daily, usually in the evening. The librarians are usually through for the day when they leave the library building. Their evenings when they are not on duty are free. Why should not their leisure time be used to prepare themselves for better positions? Nearly all the states in one way or another are raising standards by enforcing minimum scholarship requirement for their teachers. The junior and senior colleges are requiring master's and doctor's degrees of new appointees on their teaching staffs while the standard for library appointees is the academic degree plus one year in an approved library school.

In the universities a baccalaureate degree is essential for an instructor. He cannot make the uphill grade to a professorship without the completion of some research problem which satisfactorily done usually is rewarded by the conferring of the doctor's degree upon him. University and college librarians think that their staffs should rank favorably with the teaching staff, the librarian to have the rank of professor or dean, the heads of departments to rank with professors and associate professors, and the assistants in the several departments with the assistant professors. The presidents of universities might favor such ranking of the librarians, if they had equal educational attainments to those of the professors. The librarian, in order to receive the rank of dean or professor, should have a doctor's degree, should be a scholar capable of directing research in which he has already had experience, and should make contributions to the literature of his profession. Members of his staff who would rank with assistant or associate professors should also be productive scholars.

Gilbert Doane, Librarian, University of Nebraska, in his article on "The Ideal University Librarian,"[1] emphasized productive scholarship. He quoted a dean's opinion and a professor's opinion of the qualification of a university librarian. The dean: "I do not hesitate to set down as essential that he should be a scholar as well as an administrator." The professor: "He should be a scholar, that is, have some particular line of study which requires all the different lines of work which we summarize under the term 'research.'" This demand for scholarly librarians must be the excuse for establishing a Graduate Library School.

In Dr. Keogh's presidential address, he said, "It is my belief that the scholarly attitude is becoming active and a more influential one in the life of the country, and not less in library work than in other fields of activity. . . . Mr. Bostwick says that our libraries are far closer to the people today than they were fifty years ago. It is because this is true that demands are now made that twenty-five years ago were unknown. The 'man in the street' who goes into a public library for information is likely to be a college graduate or one who already has a good knowledge of the subject in which he is interested. The investigator in a university or in some other research foundation, or in a special library of any kind, expects to find a member of the library staff, who speaks his language and knows the bibliography and method of his subject.

"President Gilman, who was at one time librarian of Yale, said that 'every person in charge of the University Collections must be a student capable of teaching. His specialty must be bibliography or, if the staff is large, some branch of bibliography, library, historical, philosophical, or scientific. He must know not only what his collection includes, but what it needs.' Hitherto, the time of promotion in

[1] THE LIBRARY JOURNAL. 56:258.

our profession has led to an administrative position; it will soon be necessary to combine scholarship with executive ability."[3]

Instead of lulling to sleep the rank and file of librarians with such soporific statements that productive scholarship, and the compilation of bibliographies are not essential for librarians to acquire and produce, we should stimulate their intellectual faculties and encourage them to take correspondence courses in universities, attend summer schools, and to participate in the discussions of problems in which they are interested in the conferences of the A.L.A. and of the state and regional associations. It is the mentally alert assistant with a consuming passion for more knowledge, who earns degrees, advances in rank and increases in salary. For the ambitious scholarly librarian there are no non-essentials in his equipment and training.

[3] *Libraries.* 35:335.

Adding Thirty New Workers to a Staff of Twenty-Nine, in Twenty-Four Hours

By MARY E. CLARK

Publicity Assistant, Montclair, New Jersey, Free Public Library

THE MONTCLAIR Free Public Library applied for clerical workers to be assigned to the Library under the Town's relief program. In January official notice was received from the Town Commission that the New Jersey State Emergency Relief Administration combined with the Town's Bureau of Public Welfare relief fund would pay for ten thousand man-hours at fifty cents an hour if the Library would provide the so called "made" work.

The Library was facing a heavy year with no increase in its staff. Work which could be postponed had already piled up in alarming proportions. Would the Library turn down a chance to get on its feet, simply because these thirty-one workers had never before been confronted with a Dewey Decimal Classification or library charging desk? Hardly!

Details of Placement

The Library was given the option by the Department of Public Welfare of rejecting applicants who seemed when interviewed at the library unfitted for the work there. On the morning agreed upon by the Public Welfare Department for the candidates to appear, the Librarian and an assistant interviewed each person. The regular library application blanks asking for name, address, age and qualifications were filled out. At the conclusion of the interview the new employee if accepted (and all but one sent by the Department were) was turned over to two other assistants who provided him with a time card, a place to put his hat and coat (and if a woman her pocketbook), then introduced the new employee to the head of the department where he was to work.

Each newcomer to the staff was placed where his talents and experiences would be used immediately; not where he could be trained to fit in. There was no time to train anyone. When considering applicants, the question to be answered was, "What phase of the library's work requires skills practically identical with those this man has?"

The department head in turn set the new assistant at work at once; for in the interval of four weeks between the date the assignment was requested and the day when the new workers appeared, the heads of departments and branch librarians had had time to plan how they would absorb one, two or three workers, if workers were assigned them.

Quick action was required in diagnosing the applicant's value to the library and in his subsequent placement. The following applicants, among others, appeared——a plumber, a gardener, a man of all work, a seamstress, a filing clerk, a typist, a chauffeur, a carpenter, the former proprietor of a stationery store, a book salesman, an engraver, a saleswoman, stenographers, a bookkeeper, two factory workers, a cabinet maker, housewives.

Types of Work Done

The library had immediate need of each type of worker represented. The plumber was set at making needed repairs in the building; the

carpenter in adapting old shelving and in mending broken chairs, etc.; the seamstress was initiated into the mysteries of book mending; the gardener was put at trimming shrubbery and hedges in the two library yards; the engraver marked backs of books in the catalog room; the proprietor of the stationery shop was put in the magazine storage stacks; the book salesman went to a branch for desk work; and so on, down through the list of thirty-one individuals.

The women without training or business experience were put at slipping books and shelving books and dusting. They also enlarged the picture collection and the clipping collection by 1,600 pieces. No attempt was made to expand the aims and scope of the library's present activities nor to initiate new undertakings, since the extra assistants were not permanent additions to the staff.

Some Further Statistics

The routine work of the majority of the staff was very generally lightened. Professional service to the borrowers therefore increased and improved. In addition, with the direct assistance of the new workers, about five hundred books were recataloged with Library of Congress cards. Twelve hundred pages of the Library of Congress List of Subject Headings were checked and the new See and See Also cards required were made. Many simple mistakes in the public catalog were corrected. Over 2,400 books were repaired. Twenty-three hundred books were added to the collection. Books published in 1932 were out on the shelves on the day they were received. Uncatalogued gifts to the number of 2,000 were sorted and final disposition was made of them.

In the Information Department all indices (twenty) were checked and class numbers written beside the symbols. Many bibliographies were also checked. One thousand five hundred new pamphlets were filed.

Details of several processes were simplified. Readers cards (19,000 in all) and the various book cards of the charging system were changed from the regular Newark ones to others, to fit the electric charging machine. All adult overstock books in the system were concentrated in a central storage (2,500 volumes).

Both library buildings were carefully combed for repairs from roof to the cellar. Old furniture was rehabilitated. Three large rooms were painted. Two furnaces were covered with asbestos. Window panes of clear glass were substituted wherever possible.

The building was inspected by the fire chief and all his recommendations (which were numerous) were carried out. Everything washable was washed and ironed.

Financial Details

In the four months the pay roll of additional workers has contained thirty-seven names, with an average of thirty names weekly. Fifteen were women and twenty-two were men. As the total amount of work provided each individual under the State Fund was limited by law to twenty-four hours weekly, fifteen of the new assistants were assigned to duty the first part of each week and fifteen to the latter part. In the Town's financial account, the salaries of the additional workers were not charged to the Public Library. The money is handled entirely through the Town Comptroller. By adding these workers more responsibilities have accrued to the librarian and the two assistants directly concerned with the personnel and with the general developing of the library.

The library planned to secure and succeeded in securing from the worker value received for each tax dollar invested in him, consequently a constant check against waste both in supplies and in effort was required. The library also reserved the right to drop any person who did not live up to the library's standard of work. Seven of the temporary workers found permanent positions. Three others who could not make the grade were dropped. Those who came in the places of these ten had quite different assets, so schedules changed often.

Gains to the Library

Gains to the library in addition to the actual work accomplished were:

- The opportunity to see how well and how quickly work can be planned and carried out when the professional workers are almost wholly relieved of clerical tasks.
- The advertising of the library, its inner workings and its problems to thirty-seven more groups in the community.
- The contributions to the library's work of wholly different experiences and fresh points of view.

The new workers have been absorbed with scarcely a ripple on the surface of the library's daily routine. The staff, originally horrified at the idea of doubling the force, has clamored for more workers. The new workers feel they "belong." They take part in staff and department meetings. They are as eager to see the Library progress as are the regular staff members.

Although the Montclair Library does not maintain a training class the library staff now has an alumni association, class of 1932.

Additional funds have recently been appropriated to carry about half this force through the middle of the summer.

Labor Saving

By LOUISE P. LATIMER

Director, Work with Children, The Public Library, Washington, D. C.

IN THE good company of all public libraries this library has been digging in to carry the increases of work that have come in these difficult times without a commensurate or any increase in staff. Indeed, as we sadly know, many libraries have already suffered financial decreases.

Since we all agree that the important things in children's work are careful book selection and book knowledge for informed personal service to children, we might well drop anything not absolutely essential to these objectives rather than that the quality and quantity of this personal service should be lessened. The children's department of the Washington Library has instituted certain labor saving devices which other children's librarians may already have adopted or which may easily not relate themselves to the organization of a particular library. I give them for what they may be worth.

1. Author numbers. Author numbers, which have never been used for fiction, have been done away with on all juvenile non-fiction except in the case of collective biography and collective poetry. The pages report shelving no harder even in the transition period.

2. Circulation records simplified. All classified circulation records for children's books, daily, monthly, and annual have been abandoned. Only fiction, non-fiction and total figures are kept. The children's librarian may inform herself by daily examination of her shelves and the filed circulation and can advise the director of work with children if she needs to know more about the types of books being circulated. In the Schools Division alone, which has a "land office business," this cut saves the time of one person for two and one-half days monthly.

3. Union shelf list. Double shelf listing of children's books has been cut out. Each children's room has its shelf list with accession numbers entered while the catalog department has a union shelf list without accession numbers. On these printed union cards appear the name of each branch. If a branch acquires a book a check is put opposite its name on the card. The library uses a flying shelf-lister for this work. This saves her labor when books are bought and also when withdrawn. The schools division collection, which also is entered on the union shelf list, has its own shelf list, kept for a record of the collection and for ordering, on which accession numbers are not entered.

4. Weeding. The number of titles used in the children's department has been gradually reduced several thousands by re-reading and re-examination. This saves consideration of titles when orders are made and the expenditure of funds for superseded material. It is surprising how many accepted favorites could not withstand reconsideration. This reduction in the number of titles enables the department to take under advisement more easily new titles in relation to the material in use.

5. Do not re-order. When it is decided to give up a title the reason is noted on the annotations in the department's annotation file, and a list of such titles is sent to each agency which D.N.R.'s the material on its shelf list and marks on the reverse of the title page, DO NOT MEND. This is done to save the bindery fund. In cases of out-of-print books or those that are good enough to justify inexpensive mending a small plus mark is placed after the D.N.R. mark on the shelf list and DO NOT MEND is not stamped on these books.

6. Staff reading. A copy of a basic and type list of about 200 children's books which has been prepared and multigraphed is given each new appointee. She is asked to confine her reading of children's books mainly to these titles (except for books assigned to her for review and annotation for staff meeting) until she has completed it. This saves much time for the seniors in training new assistants and gives direction and system to their reading. This list includes books to be examined in the library such as picture books, collective biography, anthologies and titles to be read carefully to enable the librarian to interest children in them.

7. Shifting. A number of years ago shifting books in children's rooms was abandoned as an unnecessary physical exercise. It was determined, subject to reconsideration from time to time, what fiction (2 lower shelves) and what non-fiction (2 upper shelves) should go in each section. A tiny label for the shelves indicated for the page this arrangement and the cases were then numbered conspicuously.

Charts of this arrangement were made for the reference and charging desks. Also the chart was placed on the catalog case for the children's use. In busy times the reference librarian surrounded by children may quickly dispose of those asking for specific titles. She simply says, "*Tom Sawyer* is in case 45, two lower shelves. If you do not find it come back and ask me." The plan works and no shifting is done.

8. No distinction between fiction and non-fiction. Differentiation between fiction and non-fiction has been given up. A child may take any three books in a children's room. By limiting fiction a premium was put upon it. This change resulted in an increase of non-fiction use and saved time at registration and charging desks in instructing children in rules and how to distinguish between the two types of books.

9. Reference lists. Lists have been made of the subjects most frequently asked for (other than school topics handled on bulletin board shelves). These are stories of Indians, dog stories, school stories and a dozen or more others. The lists are mounted on paste board and shellacked and have on them the number of the case in which books are to be found. When a child asks for a football story he is given the card and goes off to find his book himself. He likes it and seems to have more sympathy with finding a book out than when the librarian tells him it is out. The librarian's time is saved for advisory work. This is, of course, only a rush hour expedient.

10. Acquisition record. The library as a whole no longer lists publisher, price and date on the page following the title page of books. Instead the price is now placed under the accession number and the other two items are omitted. This has speeded up greatly the work of the order department, which of course, speeds up the receipt of children's books.

11. Price records. The catalog department in making book cards, types on the card the cost of the book except in case of schools division which has method to be indicated below. This saves looking up cost of lost books and is particularly valuable at branches where price data are lacking.

12. Lost books. In schools division two prices only are charged for lost books, 75 cents and $1.25. This saves looking up prices entirely. Two children sitting alongside might be equally culpable but one might lose a $2.50 book while the other lost a 75 cent one. Since parents have not given their consent to the children's borrowing books from class room sets as they have for borrowing in the children's rooms it seemed fair to make uniform charges.

Titles in the schools' collection have been listed and made into a book. A star is placed at left before those books for which $1.25 is charged and no marks on the others. With this book before them the assistants can answer instantly telephone requests from teachers for the cost of a book; it is, besides, a quick overdue notice method. This title book is also used as a guide for marking books on back for special collections. To right of title is placed a symbol such as V for Vikings, M for Middle Ages or G for Greeks.

13. Order or edition file. A file for all titles and approved editions with publishers and prices is kept. Prices are verified each year as a new *Publishers' Trade List Annual* comes out and no more looking up prices is done during the year for most of the titles. The order cards are received from the children's librarians, containing only author and title and number of copies needed, the clerical work on all orders being handled in the department under the direction of the Assistant Director, Work with Children, who has charge of book reviewing and book ordering. In this library an experiment has been made of having a children's librarian attached to the children's department office trained as an order assistant. This attachment to the children's department, we think, saves about one-third to a half of the time the orders would require if done in the acquisitions department. When the orders are completed and estimated they are forwarded to the acquisitions department. Both the acquisitions department and the children's department find this division of labor satisfactory and economical.

14. Overdue books. Overdue books are not searched on shelves if the borrower has more than one book out. There might be a mistake for one book but there is little chance of two for the same borrower being misslipped.

15. Messenger books. Messenger books are given up after six months and the delinquent record is placed against the record of the borrower. This is not a counsel of perfection but since few libraries have sufficient messenger service it seems well to go after the books for which there is most hope of recovery.

16. Messenger records. Two forms which were used in messenger work have been combined into one which is made out in triplicate using carbons, one for the messenger to leave at the home of the borrower, one for his return report and one for files.

17. Registration. In registering, applica-

tion blanks are filled out in duplicate with carbon (using indelible pencil). One is given the child to take home for parent's signature, the other is retained at the library where the records are consulted in quiet hours and the application O.K.'d. This saves verifying in rush hours at registration desk. The second slip is later used as a numerical card.

18. Paper picture books. Paper picture books are accessioned but not shelf listed and call numbers are not marked on covers.

19. Juvenile Loan work. While it may not come strictly under the head of labor saving devices, we are using travelling sets from an extension division called Juvenile Loan. Each small branch and subbranch contributes annually $150 of its book fund. This is pooled. When the books arrive they are divided into as many sets as there are agencies contributing. These books have a white ink dot on back and a yellow book card for circulation to quickly identify them on the shelves and in the files. The sets are sent out for a period of two months and routed from branch to branch, only books needing mending getting back to the Main Library. Thus each branch in a year gets the use of six times as many titles as its contribution would buy. The books are assembled in the Juvenile Loan Division after going the rounds once and are used as a joint collection for these agencies. This plan was found desirable because it answered the customary juvenile neighborhood cry "I've read everything you've got."

The Destruction of the Commercial Press Library

By A. KAIMING CHIU

Librarian of the Chinese-Japanese Library, Harvard University

WITH THE destruction of the Commercial Press Library in Shanghai on January 29, the world of practical affairs is suffering a direct and immediate loss almost unparalleled in history; for the Commercial Press also housed a reference library in constant use by both Chinese and foreigners, of the utmost value to them for rapid information on matters of economics, of politics, and of social life, indispensable to a formation of sound judgments on current affairs. With the National Library in Peiping as yet in an early stage of growth and a thousand miles away from the center of China's international relations, the enterprise of the Commercial Press had filled a need which in western countries is met by scores of public and university libraries. There is no other institution even approximately ready to take its place. To most Westerners, the Commercial Press is just a printing plant and publishing house, but to the Chinese it is an agency for preserving and spreading old Chinese culture and an institution for the introduction of modern education into China.

History of the Oriental Library

The Commercial Press maintains many subsidiary institutions, the most important of which is the Oriental Library. In its early years, it was called Han Fen Lou, and it is still known by this literary and exquisite name to scholars in China and abroad. In the twenty-eighth year of the Emperor Kwang Hsu (1902), the present printing plant was built at the Paoshan Road, Chapei, and the Editorial Department of the Press was moved from another part of the city of Shanghai to this place. With the growth of the Editorial Department, the need for a good research library was keenly felt. Dr. Chang Yuan-chi, a *chin-shih* scholar of the Imperial Examinations, who was one of the four original founders and a former president of the Commercial Press, started the Han Fen Lou Library in 1902. He is now in his sixty-fifth year and has retired from active service and become a member of the Board of Directors of the Library.

The nucleus of this precious collection of rare books was from the personal library of Miao Chuan-sun, who is known to all students of sinology by his famous *Shu mu ta wen* (catechism of books, which is actually a bibliography of the most important Chinese books for study) which was compiled at the suggestion of Viceroy Chang Chih-tung and which is usually attributed to the Viceroy

rather than to its real author. Mioa Chuan-sun was one of the greatest, if not the greatest, bibliophiles of the last years of the Ch'ing Dynasty (1644-1911), and he was also a great archæologist. He was responsible for the formation of the present National Library at Peiping (Peking), and was appointed by the Emperor as its first director. His own private library was one of the best in the country at that time and he read practically all the books in his library, many of which bear his holographic notes. All such holographic notes were collected into a book of sixteen *chüans* (a *chüan* is about one chapter) and published under the name of *Ni Feng Tang ts'ang shu chi* (a collector's notes about books in the Ni Feng T'ang, which is the name of his library). To this important nucleus, the Library has added many others which were purchased from various family libraries throughout China and selected with the collaboration of a host of scholars and bibliophiles, among whom are such names as Yeh Te-hui, Lo Chen-yu, Fu Tsen-hsiang, Tung Kang, Tao Hsiang, Liang Ch'i-ch'ao, Liu Chen-kan, Hsu Na-chong, Seng Yu-shiu and others. In 1926 it bought another famous private library, that of Chiang Yu-t'sao, called Mi Yün Lou, for $160,000 silver. Through the persistent efforts of Dr. Chang Yuan-chi and his associates, the Oriental Library became one of the six best collections for rare books and manuscripts in China, the other five being the Peiping Palace Museum Library, the National Library of Peiping, the National Sinological Library of Nanking, Chü's Family Library, called *Ti Chin Tung Chien Lou* in Ch'angshu, Kiangsu, and Yang's Family Library, known as *Hai Yuan Ko* in Liaocheng, Shangtung, and one of the eight best libraries of treasures in the Far East, the remaining two being in Japan, namely, the Library of the Japanese Imperial Household, and the Seikado Bunko, a private library of the Japanese banker Baron Iwasaki (bought from the Chinese scholar Lou Sin-yuan in 1907). According to the *Thirty-fifth Anniversary Memorial Volume* of the Commercial Press, published in September, 1931, the Library had 2378 rare works, about 700 of which were early Sung prints, distributed as follows:—

Classics	200	works
History	652	"
Philosophy	703	"
Belles-lettres	823	"
Total	2378	"

The entire collection of the Library consisted of four main divisions, the size of each being as follows:—

Chinese books	268,000	volumes
Japanese books	28,000	"
Western books	46,000	"
Periodicals	30,000	"
	372,000	"

The collection was well classified and cataloged according to the Dewey Decimal Classification scheme, which was first introduced in 1921, when the writer was one of the first group to undertake the task of cataloging.

The Library was formerly housed in the Editorial Department of the Press plant and was primarily for the use of the editors and visiting scholars. As such, it was mainly a private library. In 1924, due to the foresight of the then editor-in-chief, Mr. Wong Yung-wu, inventor of the Four-Corner Numeral System of Arranging Chinese Characters, and his associates, a modern fireproof library of steel and concrete was built, and the valuable books were gradually moved into the new building. By 1926, the moving was completed, and on May 3, 1926, the library was formally opened to the general public as a reference library. The entire library was renamed Oriental Library, and only the original collection of rare books retained the name *Han Fen Lou*. As a reference library, readers were invited to the building to use the books, but they were not permitted to take out books. In the Spring of 1929, a separate department of circulation was established for the benefit of those who wanted to borrow books for home use. In February, 1928, the library also established a children's department, which was one of the few well equipped children's libraries in China. Organized in this way, primarily as a reference library, circulating department, and a children's library, it is very much like the New York Public Library, which is, first of all, a reference library, but which has a large circulation collection with many branches all over the city.

The damage done to the Commercial Press not including the library has been estimated by Julean Arnold, the American Commercial Attaché in China, in his report to the Department of Commerce, at $3,250,000 silver, but the destruction of the Oriental Library could never be measured by any monetary units.[1] As far as building and equipment are concerned, the Library was one of the five or six best in China. Its books were old and rare, but its organization was efficient. In contents, although it ranks merely as one of the six best libraries in China as to rare books,

[1] The value of the Library including building, equipment and books has been estimated by the company at $2,276,220 silver and the losses of the Company's main factory, computed on the basis of its 1930 report to the shareholders, at $13,279,093 silver.

it had works which the others do not have. It had a complete collection of official gazetteers in some 3700 works including almost every *hsien* (county) in China (there are about 2000 *hsiens* in the country). Its sets of Chinese periodicals and newspapers were more comprehensive and complete than those in any other library in China. For instance, at its formal opening in May, 1926, its record showed a total of 800 periodicals in 10,000 large volumes and over 80 newspapers. Other interesting items were over 2000 sheet maps and 10,000 photographs. Its collection of Japanese books was also unrivalled, and also it had a good collection of Western works. So, taken all in all, it is not an exaggeration to say that it was the best and most serviceable library in the whole of China.

The writer feels sure that when the news of this irreparable cultural loss is known to scholars in Japan, men like Professor M. Anesaki, Director of the Tokyo Imperial University Library, they will feel the disaster as keenly as the Chinese themselves.

Whether the Chinese Government will be able, at the end of the present hostilities, to demand of Japan the reconstruction of the Commercial Press Library together with other public and semi-public buildings, thus paralleling the provision of the Versailles Treaty concerning the Louvain Library, cannot now be foreseen. But in any case, it will require the cooperation, not only of Japan, but of interested governments and private groups the world over to re-create a collection which, in many of its departments, cannot be entirely replaced yet can be brought at least to a semblance of its former strength by gifts of rare items now distributed over public and private collections the world over. Even to replace books yet available in the trade will require an outlay beyond the present capacity of the Chinese Government or of any interested groups in China. It will be remembered that after the earthquake of 1923, Japan had the sympathetic assistance of many countries, including China, in the reconstruction and reformation of the magnificent library at the Imperial University of Tokyo. I am confident that the world of letters will do no less for Chinese scholarship in its present hour of need.

If we accept the idea that literature is a changing thing in the hands of the writers, there ought to be no difficulty in agreeing also to the idea, that it is a changing thing in the hands of the readers. Whenever we read a book we love, we change it, to some extent. We read into it our own interpretations, and the meanings which the words have taken on in our time. If a book is so rigid that it can not lend itself to these fluctuations, it is useful only while it seems strictly true, and afterward it is completely out of date .... The great books are those which are capable of reinterpretations, which surprise us by remaining true even when our point of view changes. This is why we rank Homer and Virgil and Dante, Shakespeare, Chaucer, Cervantes and Molière so high—because they still say so much, even to peoples of an altogether foreign culture, a different past, an opposed philosophy.

—From *The Delight of Great Books*,
By JOHN ERSKINE.

Stockholm's Public Library

By ARTHUR RENSTROM

FOR A NUMBER of American librarians attendance at the annual meeting of the International Association of Libraries held in Stockholm on August 20-21 of 1930 was the first contact with Swedish libraries. The American librarian traveling in Europe seldom reaches the Scandinavian North. More closely allied to the public libraries of America, however, than those elsewhere on the continent of Europe are the *folkbibliotek* of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

It might be expected that in Stockholm would be found the finest of the public libraries of Sweden. It is true, but only recently so, for the Stockholm Stadsbibliotek was dedicated but three years ago on April 1, 1928. There had existed prior to this time many smaller parish and association libraries serving each its local clientèle. As early as 1912 a committee of interested librarians recommended the foundation of a central municipal library with branches, but it was not until 1918, when there came unexpectedly a gift of one million krona[1] from Knut Wallenberg, that real impetus was given to the plan for a central building. In the fall of 1924 the cornerstone was laid and the building completed in 1928.

Located near the Stockholm University, the School of Commerce, and the new Biochemical building, it is one in a group of cultural institutions. Seen from the exterior it has a symmetrical and mathematically severe simplicity, related to the trend in modern architecture known as functionalism; in the center a high round structure surrounded by three somewhat lower wings to which will be added a fourth in the near future. Flowers and shrubbery on either side of the gently sloping entrance walk lessen somewhat the austerity of the exterior. Entering, one comes first into a large corridor decorated with exceedingly beautiful black stucco reliefs from the *Iliad*. Three stairways lead to the various rooms in the building; two side stairs to the upper floors while the third directly ahead leads to the central portion of the building, an immense room 75 feet high and 91 feet in diameter. It is a most impressive room, the library's finest, veritably, a temple hall of education, "*en folkbildningens tempelsal.*"

Lighting is by means of a row of high windows near the ceiling. An unbroken circular gray-white wall reflects the light which streams in through the windows above. In the center hangs a magnificent chandelier, directly below is the loan desk, the sides of which form a square in the center of which is a book lift from the stacks below—a replica in miniature of the building proper. Modern library methods and equipment one notes here as elsewhere: the Newark charging system, a bulletin board nearby, and several display cases for new books on either side of the desk. Behind the desk is the card catalog, dictionary and classified. For the reader who wishes to glance through his book before final selection there are tables with chairs close at hand. The room serves as the circulation room and open shelf for Swedish as well as foreign fiction. The books are on three amphitheater-like galleries, and so arranged that the light reaches the shelves below. On the first row is the fiction. On the galleries above are shelved the older periodicals and the lesser used books. In the room is space for 40,000 volumes of which 15,000 are on the floor shelves and 13,000 on each gallery.

Around the central circulation room are grouped the other rooms on this floor, two large reading and reference rooms, two smaller rooms—a periodical and a study room. In the space formed under the galleries are also several work rooms and provision for the Stockholmania and similar special collections. The non-fiction reading halls are both long, narrow rooms intended as the name implies for subjects other than fiction. Just within the entrance to each is the attendant's desk. Near at hand is a catalog of the literature to be found therein. In the north, the golden, hall, one finds bibliography, encyclopedias, and other humanistic literature. The south, or, red hall, houses law, technology, science, and related subjects. In each of these so called non-fiction reading rooms is space for 12,000 to 13,000 volumes on open wall shelves arranged according to the Swedish letter classifiction which prevails in the libraries of Sweden. Each hall has a seating capacity of approximately 100 persons, there being in each nineteen tables, each with place for five readers. Lighting is provided by ceiling lamps and, in addition by individual table lamps, four at a table.

Through the north hall one enters the peri-

[1] Equivalent to 26¾ c. in United States.

odical room located in the east wing. On sloping cases are the current issues of magazines and journals. In drawers in the lower part of these cases are the year's previous issues. For the reader is a "visible index" frame with an alphabetical list of the 750 periodicals, Swedish and foreign, to be found in the library. The periodical room is in direct communication with the newspaper room below, partly through a winding stairway, partly through a book lift. In the southern part of the east wing is a corresponding room, a study room seating twenty persons, intended for those doing reading of a research nature who wish their collection of books kept together for a long period of time.

In the upper wings are the offices of the librarians, the staff quarters adjoining—catalog, order, and accession departments, a staff lunch room, a small rest room, and a group of study circle rooms. A characteristic feature of the arrangement of the newer Swedish libraries is their cooperation with the work of the study circles. There are at present 5,000 study circles functioning in Sweden. The public library has undertaken as one of its functions to facilitate for them the finding of suitable meeting places. In the library are six such rooms varying in size, the largest seating thirty, the smallest ten students. In each besides table and chairs there is a bookcase which may be used at the convenience of the group meeting there.

Through a vestibule in the center of the south façade on the ground floor one comes to the children's room and juvenile department. Directly in front is a low step with a drinking fountain in the shape of an urn, to the left is the story-telling room, to the right the circulation and reading room. A special room, with a low table and chairs and with picture books close by, is reserved for the smaller children for whom the printed page is as yet a puzzle. The age limit for the use of the adult section is 17 years and there is a special study room for children of 14 and over in which are reference books of various subjects and books demanding great maturity. The room has a book capacity of 10,000 volumes and seats 100 children. For the youngest public, those children of nine or under, there is the saga room. Here at scheduled times are told stories intended to instil in the children a love of reading and of literature. The proper atmosphere is admirably secured by a fresco painting by Nils von Dardel, depicting John Blund's adventure-world, in itself a charming saga.

On the first floor are also a public check room, the bookbindery, a packing and shipping room, the main book stack in the center of the building, and two newspaper rooms. In the outer one, just within the main entrance, are displayed on racks the daily Stockholm papers. In a second inner room one finds a representative collection of the smaller city papers of Sweden and a number of the more important foreign newspapers particularly from the neighboring Scandinavian countries and the larger cultural centers.

Grouped around the main central library are a number of branches in various parts of the city, several large and centrally located, others smaller in the outer regions. The library really began its work in October 1927 with three of these branches which at that time were ready. Today there are in operation four large branches and thirteen smaller stations. The largest is located in an old stately patrician house from the year 1800, has reading rooms for both adults and children, and has a book collection of between 25,000 and 30,000 volumes. Eventually it is hoped to include all parts and suburbs of Stockholm in the system and to absorb smaller previously existing independent libraries. The purchase and cataloging of books is concentrated at the main library where catalog cards are reproduced by stencil in sufficient numbers so that the branches may receive cards for all books sent them. The borrower's card entitles him to receive books not only in the place where he is registered but also at the main library or other branch he may visit.

As the librarian, Dr. Frederick Hjelmquist, has indicated, the Stockholm Stadsbibliotek is founded upon the same underlying principles as the American public library. It aims to be a library for all classes of readers whatever their previous education may have been. It seeks to arouse an interest in reading wherever it slumbers and to make easier the path of those who find difficulties therein. One of the first of Swedish libraries to adopt the card catalog, it seeks to make the catalog a flexible and versatile aid to the reading public; its open shelves and establishment of branches have been noted. The hours of opening and for loaning of books are such as to permit borrowing at all times of the day. As extensively as possible it seeks to secure a direct contact between books and the reader. Its new monthly bulletin begun in January, 1930 is a further step in that direction. Although its span of years is short it has succeeded in realizing among others one of the goals for which a public library strives, the creation of a library where all ages, all classes, and varying interests are at home. Such a place it aims to be—and is.

The Organization of Federal Documents in a Depository Library

By MRS. LUCILLE H. PENDELL

Formerly Document Librarian, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Oklahoma

IN THE January, 1931 issue of *Agricultural Library Notes*, is an item stating that the Librarian of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College contemplates the organization of a separate document division. This step is indeed gratifying to any librarian who realizes the value of documents. Many another library would find it helpful to bring its documents down from the attic, up from the basement, out from their sleeping places in boxes and storerooms, off the shelves where they have been sleeping in pamphlet cases and binders, crowded in between books in this classified state, and arrange them in a separate department, leaving the useless classification numbers behind as dim reminders of their wasted past, and launch forth into a new era of availability and usefulness. "No reference work worth speaking of can be done without documents." Even reference tools such as encyclopedias, yearbooks, etc., depend more or less upon documents for their source material.

How can a library best organize its Federal documents so that they will be readily accessible and their use will be encouraged? After working with the documents for seven years and claiming an intimate acquaintance with them, the author has found the arrangement sketched in the following discourse very satisfactory for the organization of Federal documents in a depository library.

Our Documents are housed in a separate department of the library with stack space approximately equal to that devoted to books. They are used strictly for reference purposes and are never circulated. This division of the library is open the same hours as the rest of the library. An attendant is always in charge and the names of the patrons are written down as they enter, together with their requests. This serves more than one purpose. In the first place, students, especially, are likely to have more respect for the documents which they are consulting if they realize that their names are recorded; and in the second place the practice affords valuable statistics for the librarian in ascertaining the extent of use of the department and nature of the subjects investigated.

Our organization consists of four distinct groupings, as follows: the Congressional Set, the Departmental Set, Independent Establishments and Offices, and a special grouping of agricultural publications. This agricultural subdivision could be included in the Departmental set, and in fact would logically be there, but due to the emphasis on farm matters in this "Agricultural and Mechanical College" the separation referred to has proven satisfactory.

The Congressional Set comprises about one-fourth of the space of the Document Section. This grouping is headed by the following, in the order named: *Annals of Congress, Register of Debates, Congressional Globe*, and *Congressional Record* (current issues), and it forms a chronological series of the debates and proceedings of Congress. The *Congressional Record* indexes are adequate and are one part of the volume issued for each session of Congress. Because of their size the foregoing are necessarily shelved on outside or adjustable shelves. Following them are shelved the House and Senate journals, reports, documents, and miscellaneous documents. These latter can be shelved exactly according to the *Checklist* for the period covered by that valuable aid, which continues to the close of the 60th Cong. 2d session; and according to the "Schedule of Volumes" listed in the back of the *Document Indexes* to date. We have sorted from this division special collections, such as Richardson, *Messages and Papers of the Presidents;* Wharton, *Digest of International Law of the United States;* Wharton, *The Revolutionary Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States;* Moore, *Digest of International Law of the United States;* Moore, *History and Digest of International Arbitration of the United States;* Thorpe, *Constitution and Charters;* Malloy, *Treaties, Conventions, International Acts, Protocols and Agreements between the United States of America and other Powers; Journals of the Confederate Congress; Foreign Relations* volumes, and other sets. These we have placed in special shelves along with the *American State Papers* and *Journal of the Continental Congress* be-

cause we think to do so further facilitates the use of these records which are valuable to historical research. Likewise the *United States Statutes At Large* share special honors with this group.

The Departmental Set is filed alphabetically according to the executive departments of Government, with the exception of the Department of Agriculture. The set as such includes, then, Commerce, Interior, Justice, Labor, Post Office, Navy, State, Treasury, and War. Under each individual Department there is another alphabetical order of Bureaus or Divisions, and under each of the Bureaus or Divisions the publications are arranged alphabetically according to series, titles, i.e., annual reports, bulletins, circulars, etc. Thus under the Bureau of Education in the Department of Interior come annual reports of the commissioner, bulletins of the Bureau grouped according to the years issued, and pamphlets. When a bureau or division is officially transferred from one department to another, it is best to remove the publications from their place under the original bureau and to place them under the new one. In most cases no changes are made in titles and numbers of publications. For example the Bureau of Mines was transferred from the Department of Interior over to the Department of Commerce, but the publications were issued as before except that Department of Commerce appeared on them instead of Department of Interior.

The works of the Independent Establishments and Offices were removed from their regular alphabetical place among the "Big Ten" because they are often confused with the issues of department bureaus. They can be shelved either before or following the Departmental Set. They can have their alphabetical arrangement of Boards, Commissions, etc., and can follow the same general alphabetical plan within. The following list will perhaps clarify the above explanation of Boards and Commissions: Alien property Custodian, American National Red Cross, American Battle Monument Commission, Bureau of the Budget, Civil Service Commission, District of Columbia Commission, Bureau of Efficiency, Employees' Compensation Commission, Federal Board for Vocational Education, Federal Farm Board, Federal Power Commission, Federal Reserve Board, Federal Trade Commission, etc.; through the list of several other establishments alphabetically to Smithsonian Institution, Tariff Commission, Veterans' Bureau, and War Finance Corporation.

Agriculture receives special treatment here as already explained. Since the state experiment stations are so closely connected with the United States Department of Agriculture, and so many of the projects are carried on jointly, we have taken the U. S. D. A. publications from their place among the "Big Ten" and have them heading the entire Document Section, followed by the publications of state agricultural experiment stations, extension divisions, alphabetically entered under states which are themselves alphabetized. The state files are followed by Foreign Agriculture by countries in A, B, C, order, and then come the publications of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The United States Department of Agriculture Catalog is close by, along with the Experiment Station Catalog, indexes, lists, bibliographies, and other aids. We have available an experiment station catalog of the six stations, Illinois, Virginia, Vermont, Massachusetts, Oregon, and Indiana, which have Library of Congress cards, together with our station publications which we have cataloged and which will be sent to the Library of Congress soon. These, with the lists of publications of the various stations, Experiment Station Record, Checklist of State Publications, Agricultural Index, Card files, and the bibliographies which we have worked out in this department, furnish our entry into this group.

Besides the catalog and indexes listed above, we have a table near the librarian's desk with a group of shelves above, in which are placed the indexes and catalogs, and lists. These consists of Poore's *Descriptive Catalogue*, 1774-1881, Ames' *Comprehensive Index of Publications of Government*, Vols. 1, 2, 1881-1893, *Document Catalogue*, 1893-date, supplemented by the *Monthly Catalogue*, *Checklist of United States Public Documents*, 1789-1909, *Departmental and Bureau Indexes*, *Special Lists of Publications*, etc. These may be consulted by anyone desiring to use them. (It is very helpful to make subject files for experiment station and extension division publications. These can be gotten regularly from the *Agricultural Index*, *List of Extension Publications of State Agricultural Colleges Received by the Office of Experiment Stations Library*, and *List of Station Publications Received by the Office of Experiment Stations*, and typed on cards. The cards can be verified with the publications on the shelves and missing issues can be sent for. These card files should be accessible to the public. The ingenious librarian can devise many ways and means of bringing the documents to the attention of those who could use them.)

We do not classify, by any system, any of

our documents. When the department was first organized, the documents were in part classified. Experience has taught us that classification is distinctly a hindrance. If the general classification according to Dewey Decimal were used, it would necessarily disrupt the plan above sketched and if the documents were classified according to special subjects chaos would result and the constituent parts of a series would be scattered to the four winds. Instead of classifying, we secure as many of the Library of Congress cards that are available as we can afford. Our own cataloging, in this field, is limited because of lack of time and adequate staff, but is carried on persistently, though slowly. On the cards of documents cataloged is given all the necessary information to locate them accurately and easily; the department, bureau or division, series, and number. In the upper left corner, instead of a call number, is stamped DOCUMENT SECTION. Never accession a pamphlet. Wait until it is bound independently or in a series. In the meantime it can be checked in on a card.

When the documents arrive at the library they are sorted from the other mail and brought to the document room. Here they are checked in, stamped, and filed. Great care must be used in the filing; to misfile a document is almost equivalent to throwing it away; its recovery could occur only by accident. Because of the danger of putting needles in haystacks, students are not permitted to return their materials to the files after use. This work is only for staff members who are fully aware of the pitfalls and are on guard accordingly.

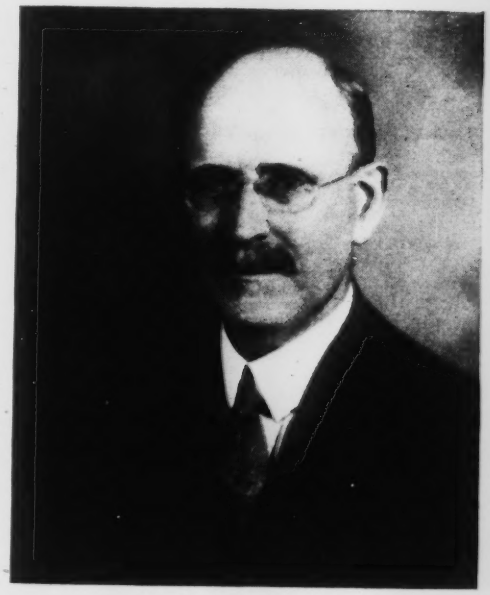
We use the Library Bureau Club for checking purposes. The annual reports are checked on the year cards, 1781-1930, the numerical series publications on the document cards numbered 1-100, and the monthly publications on cards for such publications and the dailies on the daily cards, etc. These cards are filed in a six drawer file case under Bureaus under the Departments in the manner in which the publications are filed on the shelves. They furnish a complete shelf list and a permanent record, for after the publications are bound the accession numbers can be entered on the backs of the cards. One can tell at a glance at this shelf when a set is complete or just what copies are missing.

The desirability of binding the documents cannot be over-emphasized. The many bulletins, circulars and pamphlets are easily carried away or misplaced if unbound. A series can be kept intact and its units are better preserved and easier found if they are inside a permanent cover. For many of the series, indexes are issued at regular intervals which help in preparing a volume for binding. Indexes are issued at the close of each volume for most of the periodical publications, such as the *Journal of Research* of the Bureau of Standards, *School Life* of the U. S. Bureau of Education, and the *Monthly Labor Review*. Department Bulletins, Technical Bulletins, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture are indexed every twenty-five bulletins. Others can be bound without the indexes, if none are issued, in groups to make the bound volume convenient in size. The bound volumes can be tabbed to indicate the individual documents contained and the numbers can be copied in the projections. Another little aid is to keep a definite color scheme and a uniform method of binding. The librarian knows the documents by sight and a green volume to her might signify Commerce, a red volume Treasury, and a black one Agriculture. The colors make very attractive shelves and add cheerfulness. The binding of the documents brings up the question as to how to take care of revised editions. If a document is revised before the volume in which it belongs is bound, the revised edition is sent to be bound. If a publication has already been bound and it is later revised, the revised edition can be placed in a pamphlet case labeled revised editions and filed at the close of the series. Note can be made on the bound issue of the later revision.

There are many advantages in having the documents in a separate division. That is the only way they can be utilized to the greatest advantage by all those interested. Research is fostered, for the student is brought in direct contact with all documents in one department and in most cases he is astonished by the wealth of material contained in them. The librarian, after working with the documents and learning their contents will be able to furnish the inquirer with more material than he probably ever dreamed was available on his subject. It is absolutely necessary that the librarian understand the working machinery of government for an intelligent understanding of the nature and content of the documents, and to bring about their greatest usefulness. The only way to really know documents is to work with them. A keen interest and understanding develops naturally and the days spent with them will give a sense of accomplishment in service.

Librarian Authors

WILLIAM STETSON MERRILL was born in Newton, Massachusetts, and is of Pilgrim ancestry. He graduated from Harvard College in 1888. After a few months service in the Harvard Library, where he had had part-time work during his college course, he joined the staff of the Newberry Library, which had been founded only two years previously and was then in its formative stage under Dr. William F. Poole. When Dr. Poole was succeeded in 1894 by John Vance Cheney, Mr. Merrill was given charge of classification of the Library, a task that occupied him until he became head of the public service department. After more than forty years of service he was retired in 1930. He is now assistant classifier at the John Crerar Library.



William Stetson Merrill

Shortly after graduation from college he was commissioned to prepare an index to the publications of the Archæological Institute of America, which was printed in 1891. In 1912 he delivered before the Library School of the University of Illinois two lectures entitled: "A Code for Classifiers," which attempted in pioneer fashion to formulate the principles governing the consistent placing of books in a system of classification. A mimeographed edition of the Code in tentative form was sent out to libraries in 1914, under the auspices of a special committee of the American Library Association, of which Mr. Merrill was chairman. The *Code for Classifiers,* published by the Association in 1928, is the final form assumed by that work.

The increased use made of public libraries by pupils in Catholic schools during the past twenty-five years is due largely to the impetus given by the preparation of lists of books in local libraries, deemed suitable for the reading of these pupils. Among the first of such lists was that edited by Mr. Merrill in 1908 showing books by Catholic authors in the Chicago Public Library; several subsequent lists of similar character made use of its identifications. In an article written in the following year for the *Catholic World,* on "Catholic Literature in Public Libraries," Mr. Merrill pointed out how Catholics could, without any surrender of principle, avail themselves of the privileges of the public library to a far greater extent than they had been doing. He wrote the chapter on "Catholic Libraries" for *Catholic Builders of the Nation.*

In 1913 Mr. Merrill became editor of the printed cards issued by the American Library Association, the copy being furnished by certain collaborating libraries; and when the printing of the entries was assumed in 1916 by the H. W. Wilson Company, he continued to edit the copy until, at the end of 1931, the Company took over the entire preparation.

Mr. Merrill is associate editor of *Mid-America,* a quarterly issued in Chicago. He is also author of the following articles in periodicals: "William Coolidge Lane 1859-1931," *Libraries;* "Catholic Authorship in the American Colonies before 1784" and "The Catholic Contribution to the History of the Norse Discovery of America," *Catholic Historical Review;* "St. Simeon, Pillar Saint" (a critical study of an ancient Syrian life of the saint, issued in translation in the Journal of the American Oriental Society), *Thought;* "Pierre Menard of Illinois," "Bandelier, Archæologist of our Southwest," "The Norse Voyages to America" (a brief survey of the entire literature of the subject), *Mid-America;* "Centenary of the Autocrat," *Catholic World.* He has also contributed book reviews to the *Neue Scholasticism* and to *Mid-America.* His lectures on the Code have recently been reprinted in L. D. Arnett's *Readings in Library Methods.* He is at present engaged in bringing down to date an historical sketch of the Chicago Library Club, which he wrote for the Manual of that club in 1905.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

August, 1932

Editorials

AS WE HAVE pointed out, libraries may be said to have a self-liquidating value in their usefulness at the present time for the unemployed who throng them or demand their facilities otherwise. They return an income better than money, but not easily convertible into money terms. It is important during this period that the public should be continuously reminded of this service so that a public opinion may be created through which, wherever there is need of building extension or new buildings, the people will be educated to consider that libraries should have place rather ahead of post offices than behind them in order of building importance. To cover the ultimate cost and obtain immediate resources under the employment relief legislation would mean that municipalities would bond themselves to cover the cost in future years without adding to the immediate burdens already too heavy upon taxpayers to be comfortably borne. Librarians should take advantage of the situation, even if they are not in the market for building extension, to impress upon the general public the value and importance of libraries in this time of emergency.

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MONTCLAIR has furnished a magnificent example of relief work done through the library, to the benefit equally of the library, the workers and the public. The appropriation by joint action of the New Jersey State Emergency Relief Administration and the relief fund of the local Public Welfare Bureau of "ten thousand man-hours"—women being, of course, included in the comprehensive sex term—was accepted with joy by the library administration and availed of to best purpose. At fifty cents an hour for twenty-four hours each within the week, this $5,000 covered the services of thirty or more workers untrained in library routine, forming, in fact, a cross-section of most of the employments of the town's folk. It took some pluck to provide at short notice for doubling the staff and assorting untrained workers to useful work within the library. How this was accomplished is told by Miss Mary E. Clark of the library, and her article furnishes a model plan and abundant suggestion for other librarians who can obtain such help from their localities. It is the very best example of relief funds applied in the very best way for the public and private good.

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NEWARK'S "forgiveness week," as it has come to be called, was translated by the Carnegie Public Library of Washington into "fineless week," which was extended to a fineless fortnight because of the success of the first week, despite rainy weather which impeded it. The announcements and other publicity preparations were carefully worked out in advance and more than repaid the outlay in money and time by the final harvest of over 14,000 books returned, one of them literally outstanding for twenty years. Fines were remitted on 11,000 books to the amount of over $11,000, a striking example of the unhappy fact that fines rapidly accumulate to the detriment of book return and library circulation. All told, the clean-up, which has taken different forms in different libraries, has resulted most advantageously, and it is to be hoped that the pardon of sins will not have the aftermath of encouraging this kind of sinfulness.

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THE AMERICAN Library Association has had double reason to take the regrettable step of cutting salaries, one because its income from diminished membership and diminished sales of publications has seriously lessened, and another because it is in the local atmosphere of Chicago where the Public Library has suffered from an exceptional cut in appropriations and the whole city is facing such serious conditions. The Executive Board wisely decided that the A. L. A. like other institutions must balance its budget and so has authorized this cut of 10 per cent effective during the latter half of 1932. It is to be hoped that this action will not furnish a precedent in other parts of the library field where the demand for library service has increased so much because of unemployment that the librarians are doing vastly more work for the same pay and therefore should not have their salaries lessened, as must be the case in other public services where the work is no greater and sometimes less under present circumstances.

Library Chat

My Lily, because I hate so to throw it away, has become a jungle, a wild tangle of wrecked and dissipated-looking foliage, and moldy, water-logged bulbs; but it shows me new things every day. I stare into it and see alligators and fish-hawks and swamps and cypresses and all sorts of damp, wild, beautiful, disorderly things. That is one more reason for keeping it. I've looked at the alligators so long now, I should miss them. I never had a swamp in my library before! Though libraries sometimes do need moistening. Public libraries, especially. They are drought personified. Think of it, what it would add to books; in every library building, a nice centerpiece of swamp, all green and wet, with water-growths sticking up. Then pretty young librarians would never dry up (in magazine stories they are always doing that, and the hero rescues them just in time); and, in contrast to the wateriness, how the warm bookbindings would do one's heart good! For many a swamp, indeed, would add immensely to its charm by annexing a bit of dry, warm comfort near at hand. Most of them—either libraries or swamps—don't know when to leave off...."

—From *The Lone Winter*

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A Reminiscence [1]

It was in the month of April
  That the well-known A. L. A.
Met in famous old New Orleans
  For a week of talk and play.

There were conferences many,
  Now and then some absentees,
Who were "doing up the city"
  In a way themselves to please.

When the scheduled week was over,
  And we all were free to go,
One especial group of people
  Started south to Mexico.

On through Texas and to Houston,
  Galveston included, too,
Lunch and dine with friendly people
  As we ride these cities through.

Next day came some new sensations:
  Barbecue and rodeo
At a "dude ranch" whose location
  Was near San Antonio.

Late that night we crossed the border,
  In this case the Rio Grande,
And when morning came were certain
  We were in a foreign land.

Bags and suit-cases were opened
  While inspectors stopped to see
What of articles forbidden
  In our luggage there might be.

Finally, the ordeal over,
  We were settled for the day
And began our eager watching
  Of the scenes along the way.

Rugged mountains cleft the sky line,
  Wreathed in clouds below the peak;
In one place a perfect rainbow
  Framed a scene it made unique.

Cactus plants there were in plenty,
  Cacti high and cacti low;
Grotesque plants which dot the landscape
  As along the way we go.

Villagers looked interested;
  Dwellings seemed to turn the back,
But we noticed bits of beauty
  E'en though comforts they might lack.

Mexicans have love of color;
  Have a garden, howe'er small;
Bring the water from long distance
  If the season dry befall.

When we reached the chosen city,
  Welcomed were at our hotel,
Found a charming room with comforts
  And conveniences as well.

Had our lunch, refreshed and rested,
  Then the strenuous life began;
And, until the Sunday evening,
  With the crowd, we "also ran."

A fiesta was at Puebla
  Which we drove long miles to share;
A sham battle in remembrance
  Going on while we were there.

Next day Pyramids the program;
  More long miles o'er curving road,
And successful climbers pictured
  On the summit, high and broad.

Next we went to Cuernavaca
  Where the cobble-stones abound,
And the scenery is most lovely;
  So we gaze and gaze around.

Last a trip to Xochimilco
  Where a flowered water-way
Filled our memories with pictures
  Which we're glad to take away.

In between times, not so many,
  We have shopped and walked around;
We have visited the churches
  And so trod on sacred ground.

Made a very special visit
  To the Palace National,
Looked at paintings, heard much history,
  Followed guides in street and hall.

Lunched at several famous places,
  Waited sometimes for the clan;
And have tried all the amusements
  Typically Mexican.

'Tis quite time this rhyme was ended;
  Some of us are parting here;
We'll just face the supposition
  That we'll meet some other year.

—Mary Parker Colvin.

[1] Reminiscences of the A. L. A. Post-Conference trip to Mexico.

Cuts and Economies

A. L. A. Salaries Cut

A CUT of 10 per cent in the salaries of A. L. A. Headquarters staff members for the last six months of 1932 has been authorized by the Executive Board. This is in addition to a 3 per cent cut for the entire year, compensated for by closing the office seventeen Saturdays during the summer, as announced in the June *Bulletin*. No leaves of absence will offset the second cut.

An examination, by the treasurer, secretary, and disbursing officer, of the budgets and the Association's financial condition on June 6 indicate a revision downward of such items of income as regular membership dues, special membership dues, and receipts from sales of publications. All possible economies which would not interfere with commitments to members have been made, and the salaries cut has been authorized only in order to balance the budget.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute Library

THE SITUATION in the Alabama Polytechnic Institute Library, Auburn, is brought about by the situation of the State of Alabama, which is laboring under an unbalanced budget and a large floating indebtedness. The result of this combination of circumstances is that the college is not receiving in cash the regular appropriations made for its support by the state. We depend largely upon state appropriations. At the time, all regular members of the college staff are from seven to eight months in arrears as to salary. All employees are remaining and living on their little savings, or on money borrowed from the banks, or on credit at the stores.

This library is far behind on salaries and has no book funds. How can it exist under such circumstances? Fortunately we have so far kept up our periodicals and binding. The government documents continue to come. In the past two years we have received two sizable gifts of chemical books, the cataloging of which has held over until this year. Just now we are busy with a gift of books and documents from the State Department of Archives and History. There is a small fund collected from the freshmen by an assessment of one dollar each, which is expended for the library by the English Department. Thus some new books appear on our shelves. Books bought with research funds of the Experiment Station also pass through this library for cataloging.

The reference work in a college library grows continually, increasing in geometrical proportion with the addition of new courses whose teachers center their work about the library. A growing Economics Department has multiplied the use of our government documents. It is fortunate that the assistant librarian had undertaken the large project of a complete check of them, of attempting to fill out the gaps, where it could be done without money, and to complete the subject catalog started some two years before.

Both the cataloger and assistant librarian are exceptionally good reference librarians with teaching ability and experience. The three of us had time for systematic instruction of all freshmen English sections in the use of the library in the early fall, when ordinarily we are busy checking up department lists of suggested books for the library. No full-time assistant has had to mark time in any way. It would be hard to cut salaries for a staff that has worked for eight months without any pay.

We do not, of course, recommend running on credit as an example to any college library. The institution realizes that the library is the center of the college and is distressed that the normal development of the library must be interrupted by the economies that are forced upon us. We are hopeful that a special session of the legislature will be called to straighten out the financial situation. The one book we have bought is the Shaw *List of Books for College Libraries*. This we are prayerfully checking in order to be able to make immediate and intelligent use of any state relief, federal relief, or philanthropic relief that may come our way.

——MARY E. MARTIN.

Hammond, Indiana

HAMMOND, INDIANA, is attempting the Herculean task of absorbing a $6,000 deficit of

Paper presented at District Library Meeting, Valparaiso, Indiana.

1931 and also at the same time, balancing its budget of 1932.

While we anticipated a tax collection shrinkage of several thousand dollars last year, we never dreamed it would reach $9,500 or approximately 16 per cent of our total budget. Meanwhile we built three splendid branch libraries in order to give some work to our long unemployed building craftsmen, and to fulfill a long felt want of three more branch libraries in far outlying parts of our unusually scattered residential districts.

As if a $6,000 shortage was not enough, coming as it did the last forty-five days of the year (November 15, 1931), the last two of our seven banks closed their doors on January 2, 1932, locking up over $11,000 of the library's funds. And more joy, the very day the last of our banks closed their doors, $5,500 of library bonds and interest fell due!

In the face of such sudden and drastic financial upheaval, our Library Board showed excellent professional judgment and good business sense. It ordered the librarian to cease purchasing anything but the items of utmost necessity in order to keep the library fully open to the public, and then proceeded to borrow enough money to retire its bond issue and to pay its staff. But who would loan money in the spring of 1932 to a Library Board in the largest city in the United States without a bank? Nobody—banks, firms, or individuals. So the Board did the excellent thing and let the staff go payless for seven weeks at which time some of the larger industries of the city came to the rescue of all three governmental units—city, school, and library—by paying their spring taxes early.

We said the Hammond Library Board did the excellent thing and let the staff go payless. We meant it. The Board, unlike so many other library boards throughout the nation who became panic stricken, ordering cuts in salaries, cuts in hours, cuts in service, recalled that the staff of the Hammond Public Library had increased the circulation of its library over 54 per cent in the past twelve months and that the staff had voluntarily cut its salary budget (not its salaries) 15 per cent by absorbing work of resigning full and part-time members, refused to place the blame of bank failures and the depression on the shoulders of its staff.

Needless to say the staff of the Hammond Public Library was glad to wait until taxes came in for its financial compensation. Indeed, it is looking forward with pleasure to another wait of seven or even eight weeks this summer until fall taxes are paid, and very likely, another similar period in January and February of 1933.

By strict economy in expenditures, all current bills have been paid to date, bonds and interest have been met, and by December 31, 1932 it is our hope at least, to see all outstanding indebtedness, whether of 1931 or 1932, paid in full and a start in 1933 of at least $1 in the library treasury!

Until recently the Main building circulated more books per year than our several branches collectively. Now the branches circulate more than the Main building, although the building has increased its own circulation. One reason for this is the establishment and maintenance of the intra-library loan system in which any book of the entire system, other than a reference book, may be obtained within forty-eight hours time at any branch in the city. The chief librarian makes pick-ups and deliveries between branches and Main every Tuesday and Thursday, while a University of Chicago student working by the hour, makes the same twenty-two mile trip on Saturdays. This service is doubly appreciated by our citizens in times of depression because when a man's home is four miles from the Main building, it means a distinct cash saving to be able to drive or walk a mile or less to a branch where the entire 92,000 volumes of the whole system are available.

There are several ways in which we are saving money in the purchase of books:

First, we are not purchasing through local bookstores at a loss of 5, 10, or 15 per cent discount to our taxpayers. We purchase through a trade jobber.

Second, we are not purchasing all of our supplementary readers from publishers. A company in Chicago will give a 33⅓ per cent discount on repossessed but unused copies of supplementary readers. A high school page at 25 c. an hour can quickly sandpaper off the school ownership marks which sometimes appear. We saved over $22 in a single purchase from this firm last year.

Third, we are using reprints on a yearly contract basis, saving at least 5 c. per book thereby.

Fourth, we purchase all of our magazines from a magazine broker, upon competitive bidding, at a great saving in cash and staff labor.

Fifth, we purchase a limited number of copies of new fiction. Generally only two copies at first; one for the free shelves, one for the rental collection. Then we watch our reserve file thermometer climb! By the time there are two or three dozen on the list

waiting for a given title the book can usually be purchased for about 50 per cent of the published price from one of the large metropolitan book rental agencies. We like this method much better than that of one great American city public library where "new popular novels" are not purchased at all, prefering to wait a year when they will appear as reprints. Nor do we approve of the present plan, used even temporarily, of placing all new fiction in the rental collection.

Sixth, we replace no adult fiction unless it is obtainable in reprint edition. We are watching closely dollar reprints of non-fiction titles for future replacements.

Each of our six branches circulates between 4,000 and 10,000 volumes per month, with only one full-time librarian and a part-time page during the school months. This has been made possible by eliminating a lot of routine detail formerly thought essential. For instance, the registration file is kept in a union file at Main, with only a numerical and alphabetical file at the branches, both files being typed at Main.

In computing our daily statistics, we record only the four figures of adult fiction and non-fiction, and juvenile fiction and non-fiction. Should we ever want the various class figures which require so much time to count each day, we could take them throughout the entire library system any given week or month.

We keep no reference statistics. We have temporarily at least abandoned our clipping file.

Our accessioning is reduced to almost nothing but an identifying number for inventory and cost purposes.

We have passed up all annual inventories for the life of the depression.

We have failed to print this year's annual report. In fact we have for this year only I hope, cut out our very effective weekly lists of books reprinted from newspaper copy-type at one cent per copy. These lists serve as card catalogs to branch patrons and are greatly missed.

We are watching the use of individual periodicals with a view of a 40 to 50 per cent cut in the Main building periodical fund next year.

We are not purchasing new equipment; nor are we carrying on any extensive repairs.

We are reducing all purchases of supplies to a minimum.

We adopted the policy of filling no vacancies which might occur on the staff, until there was a vacancy in the headship of one of the departments. Again our splendid Board rose to the occasion, deciding to maintain standards and authorized the librarian to use his own judgment as to whether the position should be filled by a trained person or not. Needless to tell this group of librarians that the librarian in question jumped at the chance to secure an unusually capable professional at a reasonably low salary.

We purchased a new library automobile by trading the old car for a new 1931 model instead of a 1932 model, and the librarian paying $200 of the $433 balance. In return the librarian has unrestricted use of the car, providing he pays the gas and oil bills when using the car on other than library business. This transaction was considered a distinct economy inasmuch as the Board would have been compelled, if it had not purchased a new car, to spend at least $50 in repairs on an old car that had traveled over 50,000 miles.

One of the greatest savings made during the past year was a change in administrative policy concerning renewals. We abolished all renewals, changing fourteen day books to twenty-eight days.

We are trying out Battle Creek, Michigan's plan of using Western Union messengers to call for long overdue books. Western Union hires their messenger boys by the week, thus in order to cut down the overhead the company will make as high as two trips to the same house, in case the party wanted is not at home on the first call, for eight cents. Either the overdue books are picked up and returned to the library by the messenger, or a definite written reply is given, stating why the books were not secured. This service cost us much more than eight cents a call in the past, with no better if as good results. There are few people who will refuse to come to their front door if a Western Union boy rings the bell.

A word about vacations. Our Board has not seen fit to cut our vacations because the staff has seen fit to "double up" during the three vacation months of June, July and August. As a result this year's vacations will cost the taxpayers of Hammond about $100 instead of the usual $600.

Finally, both the library and the chief librarian are co-operating with all local civic organizations and committees seeking in any way to promote educational and recreational activities for the unemployed of our community. The librarian is now at work on plans for a rather extensive community adult educational program for next winter. He feels that this is a definite opportunity and responsibility for the chief librarian at least, of every community.

——JAMES A. HOWARD

Harris Institute Library

The coming of the summer months brings to most librarians a brief respite from the more arduous duties of the winter. We almost welcome the coming of the shelf-listing season—the time is at hand for housecleaning, and retrospection. We perform a postmortem on our winter's labor. What have we accomplished? These are trying, distressing times. As librarians, we have never been so sharply challenged to meet changing economic conditions. Here in Woonsocket, R. I., we were forced to accept a paring of our appropriation for supplies and salaries and books, already seemingly pared to the limit. With heavy hearts, and serious foreboding for the future we set about the task of revising our budget and revising our activities to meet this budget. Certain curtailments were absolutely necessary. The whole library staff was forced to accept a ten per cent cut in salaries, and this with an almost obligatory contribution to our local Unemployment Relief Agency, brought the seriousness of the matter clearly home to each and every one of us. We were forced to dispense with our hourly workers, the permanent staff gracefully and gratefully accepted the increased demands upon their strength and time. With a bond of understanding and loyalty among the staff we set about selling our library to our citizens, and attempting to make our citizens more "library conscious."

Through the efficiency and interest of our assistant librarian, our branch librarian and our children's librarian we enlarged and strengthened our work with the children. Our story hours each Saturday and Monday were attended by hundreds of children. A play and Christmas party was one of the features of the year, and brought together more than five hundred of our younger citizens.

In our adult department a definite plan of campaign was mapped out. Through advertising displays and personal contacts we stressed the educational advantages of the library in these times of economic difficulty. We attempted so far as possible to meet the demands for technical, foreign, and business books, either through direct purchase or through inter-library loan. The results were astounding. Every kind of request and assistance was asked at the reference desk from information on turtle culture to dressmaking. Hundreds of men and women found the library a daily haven of refuge. Our reading room was crowded with unemployed men and women from morning until night. Our circulation has increased more than eighteen thousand in the last year.

For three winters we have conducted weekly book reviews in the library, lasting approximately for an hour. This hour was divided into two periods—the first part was given over to reviews of the newest books, both fiction and non-fiction, and the second part to a current event talk. This might be considered rather a broad term, for our subjects ranged from how to make a will to the Sino-Japanese situation. Through the cooperation and interest of various organizations, business firms, banks, etc., we were able to secure, during the last year, seventeen different speakers of outstanding ability in their various fields of endeavor to participate at these periods. Our concluding spring meeting was a patriotic musical, provided by members of our local Beethoven Club.

On April 25 the library was sponsor and guiding spirit for a unique debate on Disarmament. A committee of one hundred was formed to act as patrons. Our assembly hall was transformed into an exact replica of the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva with tables around which sat representatives of Woonsocket's fifty-two nationalities. The press sent four of its members. On the platform in front of massed flags, sat the chairman, clerks, and the debaters. It was an inspiring sight. The hall was filled to its capacity, and at the conclusion of the debate the meeting was thrown open for discussion. A resolution was proposed and passed that an organization be set up, to be known as the Woonsocket Civic Forum, to meet at various times to discuss questions which may affect the life and welfare of the American people. A member of our library staff was appointed president. These activities were carried through with a minimum expense.

In early May our librarian appointed a committee to consider the advisability of an Art and Architectural Exhibit to be held in the library. Interested people were asked to serve on this committee. A number of young architects and artists, unemployed at this time, offered their services. Rare art goods were loaned for the exhibit. Three lectures were arranged during the week. One very interesting lecture on old colonial homes was given by Mr. Norman Morrison Isham who arranged the Colonial Wing in the Metropolitan Museum in New York. These speakers contributed their services. The meetings were largely attended and surprising interest was shown in the exhibits. The response was more than we had dared hope for. There were drawings, model houses and plans of

every description. Flowers were contributed by interested patrons of the library. The expense of the exhibit was almost negligible, postage being our largest item.

The library is fortunate in having active hospital service, foreign service, and active boys' and girls' clubs, at both the Main Library and Branch.

We have done our best to meet the challenge of the times. Already we are making plans for the fall and winter. We are proud of the part that the Harris Institute Library is playing in the life of our city. These troublous times have drawn the members of our staff, the officials, and trustees of our library closer together, for each in his or her own way is fighting a battle, and we sincerely and honestly believe that we will win.

——KELSEY BALLOU SWEATT.

University of Missouri Library

THE UNIVERSITY and other state institutions and departments of the state government of Missouri were asked to cut their expenses so as to decrease the biennial appropriation 26 per cent. The University of Missouri Library saved $3,000 on its appropriation in 1931, and accepted a 24 per cent reduction for 1932 below the appropriation of 1931. $9,000 was cut off the book budget and $2,380 off the salary budget. The book appropriation provides for the fixed charges such as—subscriptions to periodicals, continuations, bindings, supplies, and about $5,000 for new books. The salary reduction was effected by the resignation of one assistant January 1, and another August 31, 1932. Two assistants were reduced to half time February 1. This makes a total reduction on the staff of $2,380. The staff budget was thereby reduced 6 per cent and the book budget 31 per cent—a total reduction of about 20 per cent of the appropriation of 1931 which in itself was lower than the appropriation for 1930.

——H. O. SEVERANCE.

Contributions of A.L.I. Fellows

IT IS GRATIFYING to know that sixty-three Fellows out of a membership of ninety-five have made contributions during the year that have gone into print. Reports of Chairmen of Committees have not been included although many such as Matthew S. Dudgeon's Report on the Activities of the Board of Library and Adult Education, have required much energy and time of the chairmen in their preparation. There may be a question of the advisability of including short tributes to librarians but I have included them as a matter of interest. Seventeen of the Fellows wrote tributes to Miss Mary Eileen Ahern on her retirement from the Editorship of *Libraries*. These tributes were published in the last number of *Libraries* (December 1931), and were written by: Bay, Bostwick, Dewey, Eastman, Elmendorf, Hadley, Henry, Koch, Keogh, Lester, Locke, Milam, Rathbone, Roden, Utley, Walter, and Windsor. In the same number of *Libraries* the reader may find "A Parting Word," of Miss Ahern, and in the July number, "The Review of the First Twenty-five Years Activities of the American Library Institute." In the November number, Miss Ahern expressed her "Ideals for a State Library." Bay, Koch, Roden, and Utley wrote articles on the late Dr. Clement W. Andrews; Bostwick, "An Appreciation of Mary Elizabeth Wood"; Locke, on the "Retirement of Mary S. Saxe"; Lydenberg, "John Shaw Billings"; Merrill, "William Coolidge Lane"; and Strohm, "An Appreciation of Elizabeth Knapp."

Eighteen of the Fellows have either written books, or compiled or edited or translated them. The books have been published with the 1931 imprint. The short titles are:

Adams. . . . *And Sold by Messrs Franklin and Hall*, 8p. $1.00.

Bostwick, jt. ed. *Doubleday Encyclopaedia*, 10 v. $49-$72.

Cole, ed. *Johnson's Gypsies Metamorphosed*, XVII 298p. $5.00.

Dickinson, comp. *Best Books of Our Times*, 1901-1925, XI 405p. $1.50.

Dickinson, comp. *One Thousand Best Books: the household guide*, XIII 379p. $1.50.

Dickinson, jt. ed. *Doubleday Encyclopaedia*.

Drury. *Broadcaster and the Librarian* (Information Ser., No. 3, National Advisory Council on Radio in Education) 28p. Free.

Elmendorf, comp. *Poetry and Poets: a reader's list*, 78p. 75 c.

Henry. *My Own Opinions Upon Libraries and Librarianship*. 283p.

Johnston. *Special Libraries*, 27p. 25 c.

Koch, translator and editor. *Bonnardot, Mirror of the Parisian Bibliophile*, 145p. $15.00 (It is an example of fine bookmaking and printing).

Lydenberg and Archer. *Care and Repair of Books*, 127p. $2.00.

Mudge, comp. *Reference Books of 1930*, 39p. 70 c.

[1] The author alphabetical list of contributors was compiled by Harry C. Bauer, Assistant in Charge of Circulation, University of Missouri Library.

Ranck. *Problems of Library Heating and Ventilation,* 109p. 35c.
Severance, comp. *Guide to the Current Periodicals and Serials of the U. S. and Canada,* ed. 5. 432p. $5.00.
Severance. *Missouri in the Library War Service,* 44p. $1.00.
Severance. *The Story of a Village Community,* 178p. $2.00.
Shearer, jt. ed. *A Guide to Historical Literature,* 1,222p. $10.50.
Stevenson. *King in Babylon,* 391p. $2.00.
Van Hoesen, jt. ed. *Papyri in the Princeton University Collections,* XXIII 146p. $7.50.
Wallace. *Murders and Mysteries,* 333p. $3.50.
Wroth. *Colonial Printer,* XVII 271p. $27.50.

Milam wrote the "Foreword" to Severance's *Missouri in the Library War Service;* Van Hoesen contributed the "Preface" to F. Seymour Smith's *Classics in Translation.*

The Fellows have made numerous contributions to professional and non-professional journals. In fact, nineteen have published articles in the non-professional class. For convenience, these contributions to journals may be classified by subjects such as: Book reviews, Adult Education, Libraries, Professional Training, and the like.

Pierce Butler specialized in Reviewing Books for the *Library Quarterly.* He has eleven to his credit. He wrote, "Dentition of Equus Donatus," for the *Library Quarterly,* and several articles on "Bibliography," "Printing," etc., for Compton's—*Pictured Encyclopaedia,* new edition.

Other reviewers were: Bishop, Bostwick, Hanson, Lydenberg, Roden, Shearer, Utley, Van Hoesen, Wallace, Walter, and Works.

In the field of Adult Education, there were contributions by Brown, "Alumni Education and Its Relation to the Library of a Changing College;" Drury, who wrote four articles: "Helps for Parent Education," "Study Groups," "Lure of Leisure Reading," "A New Method of Discovering Readers Interests," "Six Years Activity in Adult Education," and "Before and Not Behind the Counter;" Ferguson, "Adult Education and the Library Staff;" Richardson, true to form sticks to bibliography; Ashley, Bishop, Walter and Wheeler write about books; while Bowker, Raney and Solberg retain their interests in copyright legislation; Adams works in American History and Gerould, an editorial writer for *Current History* wrote on the "Hoover Debt Settlement" and a multitude of other current, domestic and international problems.

Eight of the Fellows have enlightened the profession upon library equipment and technique—Dewey, "The Future of the Dewey Decimal Classification"; Hanson and Koch, "Catalog Rules for the Vatican Library"; Koopman, "Library Planning"; Ranck, on the familiar subject of "Heating and Ventilating"; and Roden and Malcolm W. Wyer on branch libraries.

There were several articles on librarians and libraries such as: Bishop, "The Advisory Group on College Libraries," "University Libraries," and "The Men Behind the Books"; Bostwick, "Reflections of a Boss," "The St. Louis Public Library"; Keogh, "The Sterling Memorial Library"; Koch, "The New Deering Library for Northwestern University"; Koopman, "Flexibility vs. Rigidity in Library Planning"; Locke, "A Library Club House"; Henry, "The Mission of a College Library"; Leupp, "Cost Survey of the University of California Library"; Walter, "Libraries in Land Grant Colleges"; Wilson, "Emergence of the College Library"; Countryman, "Work of the County Library"; Roden, "The Library in Hard Times"; Williamson, "Library Service"; Wilson, "British Libraries Make Significant Progress."

Professional training has received considerable emphasis especially from the library schools. Miss Bogle contributed three articles: "Training for Negro Librarians," "Training for Southern Librarians," "Trends and Tendencies in Education for Librarianship"; Miss Hazeltine contributed: "Library School of the University of Wisconsin"; Miss Mann and others, "A Study of the Opinions of College Students"; Reece, "Service Loads of Library School Faculties"; Thompson stirred up a tempest with his articles—"Do We Want a Library Science?" and "On Going Scientific"; and finally Wilson, "On the Aspects of Education for Librarianship in America," and "The Board of Education for Librarianship." The only poem contributed was entitled "Retirement," written by Fellow Koopman.

The other publications of the year are not easily grouped by subjects. They are arranged alphabetically by authors:

Adams: The historical illustrations in Weems's Washington.
Ashley: Greatest Book in the World.
Bay: Every Serious Voice Deserves a Hearing.
Bostwick: Literature Without Letters. Also, Editor, Science Section of *Literary Digest.*
Brigham: Clearing House for Public Documents.
Brigham, ed.: *Special Libraries.*
Brigham: Check list of State Documents of Rhode Island (Multigraph print).
Butler: The Way to Wealth for Indigent Bookmen.

Dewey: Message to American Library Institute.
Dewey: Letter to the All Bengal Library Association.
Dickinson: Come Over Into Macedonia.
Guerrier: Twelve White House Conference Exhibits.
Guerrier: White House Conference on Child Health and Protection.
Lydenberg: Some Observations on Modern Firsts.
Lowe: What Does the Public Want?
Meyer: Methods and Materials of Legislative Reference.
Milam: An Opportunity.
Milam: Facing the Situation.
Ranck: Library Trust Funds.
Rathbone: The A.L.A. President Visits Headquarters Office. A Message from the President. The President's Three Aims for This Year.
Reece: College Library News.
Severance: Report of the Committee on the Encouragement of Research.
Stevens: What About Abandoned Literature?
Strohm: President's Address — Intellectual Freedom.
Strohm: Self Respect Condemns a "Free Ride."
Utley: Further Additions to the Endowment Fund.
Van Hoesen: Reading Versus Learning.
Wallace: Early Newspapers of Upper Canada.
Wallace: Periodical Literature of Upper Canada.
Walter: Book-Making a Librarian Wants.
Wheeler: American Association Science Booklists.
Wheeler: Educational Books of 1930.
Wheeler: A Publicity Program.
Williamson: Place of Research in Library Service.
Works: Plan for Comprehensive Examinations at the University of Chicago.

I am convinced that several of the Fellows are contributing articles to encyclopedias. I have no information except that Butler and Koch have written for Compton's *Pictured Encyclopedia.*

In closing this report, it may be noted that in my first report of the Committee on the Encouragement of Research, I discovered only a few contributions by Fellows of the Institute but in 1931, sixty-three Fellows have made some contributions, many of which are scholarly and may have been produced as results of investigation and study.

——HENRY O. SEVERANCE.

Librarian, University of Missouri, Columbia

State Document Depository Centers

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE Research Council has worked toward the end of having one or two libraries in each state assume the responsibility for the collection and preservation of public and semi-public documents issued within that state. This end has now virtually been achieved and the S.S.R.C. has asked that an A.L.A. committee assume responsibility for the further development of the project. Dr. Kuhlman, chairman of the Public Documents Committee, has agreed to do so.

Income Taxes

IT IS interesting to know that the employees of one library, the Montclair, New Jersey, Free Public Library, are being reimbursed for income taxes which they were required to pay. The Committee on Federal Relations is, to a large extent, responsible for the satisfactory outcome of this matter.

University Libraries In Great Britain

RECENT RETURNS of the University Grants Committee of the British Treasury show that the twenty-six universities (London University and its twenty-five affiliated colleges and institutions are counted as one) in receipt of a Treasury grant expended the sum of £220,187 on their libraries in the year 1930-1931, or 3.9 per cent of their total expenditures. This figure is divided into Salaries and Wages, £94,102; Books, £69,361; Periodicals, £27,980; Binding, £20,491, and Sundries £8,253.

London University and its affiliations spent a total of £49,846; Oxford, £31,248; Cambridge, £26,585; Glasgow, £12,990; and Edinburgh, £10,108. When the library expenditure is taken as a percentage of the total expenditure the London School of Economics (London University) leads all the Universities and their colleges with 8.5. The largest library is that of Oxford University with 1,420,000 volumes, followed by Cambridge University with 1,250,000 volumes; these figures do not include books in the college libraries or in certain special libraries of the universities.

The Committee remarks that "while it would be idle to pretend that really adequate provision for their libraries is now regularly made by all the University Institutions with which we are concerned at least we feel justified in saying that increasing attention has latterly been paid to libraries and library problems."

Current Library Literature

BLIND. *See* LIBRARY WORK WITH THE BLIND.

BOOK-BUYING

Baber, C. M. Apportioning of college university library book funds. LIB. JOUR. 57: 166-167. 1932.
Digest of practice at the Universities of Nebraska and Oklahoma, among land-grant colleges, and of recent findings of W. M. Randall.

Jenkins, H. F. The major problems of library book buying. LIB. JOUR. 57: 499-501. 1932.
From the publisher's point of view. Considers out-of-print books, publishers' publicity material, the high cost of sending books on approval, and library book-begging.

BOOK REPAIRING

Wire, G. E. Rebacking cloth and leather bound books. LIB. JOUR. 57: 224-229. 1932.
Supplement to article in LIB. JOUR. for July, 1928, by the librarian of the Worcester County, Mass., Law Library. Covers materials, preparation, and covering.

BOOK SELECTION

Book selection versus depression; a symposium. LIB. JOUR. 57: 506-510. 1932.
How the public libraries of Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburgh and Toledo are maintaining their book stocks with reduced incomes.

Eastwood, Mary. Book selection for the small library. LIB. JOUR. 57: 318-321. 1932.
The state library and the A.L.A. are bulwarks for the small library trying to decide on the wise investment of its funds in books, and the state library commission will lend books to supplement its collection.

BOOKS AND READING

Borden, A. K. Book contagion. LIB. JOUR. 57: 168-169. 1932.
"Reading of this completeness when followed systematically should create around one an atmosphere of books which others are eager to breathe. The books read have become a part of one's mental processes." Reading must be painstaking, thoughtful, critical.

Reynolds, Margaret. Lure for librarians. LIB. JOUR. 57: 458-461. 1932.
This article is studded with alluring titles of books which no librarian should be too busy to read.

Walton, Mary. Of the making of many books. *Lib. World.* 34: 267-268, 270. 1932.
"Comparative reading soon teaches the hallmarks of honesty and truth even to the newcomer to a subject. But such terrible numbers of people read the latest book, because it is new or widely-advertised, and never know anything but what is in it about that particular subject. It is the greatest argument, when all is said and done, for open access and book display."

CATALOGING. *See* DEXIGRAPH.

CENSORSHIP, LIBRARY

Allen, E. W. What the public wants. LIB. JOUR. 57: 559-560. 1932.
Laws on obscene and politically subversive literature already on the statute books "constitute an official and authoritative indication of 'public policy' as distinguished from the implications of the public's desires which some librarians assume to derive from the mere demands of a few individuals."

Yust, W. F. Censorship—a library problem. LIB. JOUR. 57: 176-179. 1932.
Gives specific cases of book censorship as handled by the Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library. "If the complainant is right, he should be heeded; if he is in error, the chief hope of enlarging his vision lies in his further use of the library. In other words, the practical good of the library is paramount rather than the theoretical vindication of the principle of freedom."

CIRCULATION

Devereaux, Harry. Two studies on "circulation per assistant." LIB. JOUR. 57: 172-176. 1932.
The studies were made by Henry G. Chatham in 1929 in five branches in the Chicago Public Library, and by the writer in 31 branches of the New York Public Library. The results in both cases were negative. Actual allotment must be made according to individual branch needs, not by formula.

COLLEGE LIBRARIES. *See* STUDENT ASSISTANTS; UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES.

COUNTY LIBRARIES

Osborne, Edgar. Decentralization in county library administration. *Lib. Assn. Record.* 3rd ser. 2: 169-176. 1932.
"The principle of decentralization is simply the dispersion of stock and staff which under a centralized system are at Headquarters and out of touch with the public throughout the County, where they may be actively useful. The extent of decentralization may be carried out depends, of course, entirely on local conditions and the librarian's choice."

DEPRESSION. *See* BOOK SELECTION; LIBRARY SERVICE.

DESKS AND COUNTERS

Fortune, W. W. A service counter for a small town or branch library. plan. *Lib. World.* 34: 272-273. 1932.
Criticisms and suggestions inspired by the article by Alan Thompson in the May issue. (CURR. LIT. LIB. JOUR. 57: 576).

DEWEY, MELVIL, 1851-1931.

Melvil Dewey. illus. pors. LIB. JOUR. 57: 145-158 1932. 25c.
Tributes to the eminent originator of the Decimal Classification and founder or co-founder of many library institutions, among them the American Library Association, the LIBRARY JOURNAL and the New York State Library School.

DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION

Kempf, Rev. P. S. Wanted: a satisfactory classification for books on religion. *Catholic Lib. World.* 3: 72-74. 1932.
Scrutinizes, among others, the 210-291 sections of the Dewey Decimal Classification.

Reed, E. O. Religiously inclined. *Lib. Assistant.* 25: 52-59. 1932.
A facetiously-phrased criticism of the D.D.C. 200 classification, with some suggestions on the selection of religious books, including biography and the novel.

DEXIGRAPH

Monrad, A. M. The use of the Dexigraph in making an official catalog. illus. LIB. JOUR. 57: 218-222. 1932.
The machine is past its experimental stage and can be set for enlargement and reduction. Yale University Library, which has made extensive use of it, completed a catalog of 1,009,313 negatives (a little more than two-thirds of its public catalog) at a cost of $37,993, or three and one-third cents a card.

FILM LIBRARIES

Henry, E. A. Books on film: their care and use. LIB. JOUR. 57: 215-217. 1932.
A survey of what the Library of Congress and the Société des Editions sur Films have already accomplished, and suggestions as to storage of films and projectors for handling them. "New Photographic Aid to Library Research," by Isabel DuBois (229-230), reprinted from *D. C. Libs.*, April, 1930, describes the McCandless camera used by the Bureau of Navigation.

FOREIGNERS. *See* LIBRARY WORK WITH FOREIGNERS.

HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

Delaney, Mrs. S. P. The negro veteran and his books. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 6: 684-686. 1932.
Describes the reactions of Negro readers in veterans hospitals to novels, biographies, and songs and poems dealing with Negroes, and to books on Africa.

Knox, Dorothy. Free hospital libraries. illus. *Publishers' Weekly.* 121: 1034-1035. 1932.
Account of the rolling libraries installed in hospitals by the Associated Junior Leagues of America.

Powell, M. J. The patient reader. *Lib. Review.* Summer 1932. p. 281-285.
Personal record of a county librarian and philologist in hospital, who progressed from newspapers and *The Diary of a Provincial Lady* to Sir Richard Paget's *Human Speech* during the course of her convalescence. "Let librarians therefore not be too much inclined to send only their lightest stock to hospitals."

HOWARD MEMORIAL LIBRARY, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Usher, R. J. The Howard Memorial Library. illus. LIB. JOUR. 57: 367-369. 1932.
In the main a reference library, the Howard Memorial Library was opened on March 6, 1889, as the gift of Miss Annie T. Howard, in a building designed by H. H. Richardson. William Beer in his 35-years' librarianship brought together a mass of books, pamphlets and maps which is still in process of sifting and arrangement.

INSTITUTE OF PAPER CHEMISTRY. LIBRARY

Stroschneider, Edith. The library of the Institute of Paper Chemistry. illus. LIB. JOUR. 57: 456-458. 1932.

The Institute, at Appleton, Wis., has a library of 3,500 volumes, subscribes to 95 technical and scientific periodicals and issues a monthly 40-page bulletin listing additions to the Library and abstracts of important periodical articles.

INSTRUCTION IN USE OF LIBRARY

Keith, Mrs. R. G. A visual method of library instruction. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 6: 694-700. 1932.

The Condon Intermediate School, Detroit, Mich., teaches the use of the library by lectures illustrated with slides, giving a brief history of books, consideration for others and the spirit of service, and guidance in the use of books.

LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

Works, G. A. The survey of the libraries. LIB. JOUR. 57: 556-559. 1932.

Comments on Charles Brown's *Survey of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.* Dr. Works believes in the centralization of responsibilities in the hands of a trained librarian.

LEATHER PRESERVATION

Frey, R. W. Gaseous pollution of the atmosphere a cause of leather decay. illus. LIB. JOUR. 57: 405-414. 1932.

A detailed analysis of literature on the smoke problem and its effect on leather bindings, with tables and graphs.

LEBANON (KY.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

Edmonds, F. A. It isn't impossible for a small town to have a library—if it is willing to work, and has faith. illus. LIB. JOUR. 57: 313-317. 1932.

A community of 4,000 now has a well-selected library housed in a remodeled church as a result of community team-work. The first book collection, assembled by the Woman's Club, was destroyed by fire.

LIBARIANSHIP

Shaw, C. B. The librarian and scholarship. LIB. JOUR. 57: 502-504. 1932.

"There is no easy short cut to erudition. But once you are well along that road you will arrive at that paradoxical state which combines inner unrest and humility with self-assurance among and academic acceptance by your intellectual peers."

LIBRARIES

AUSTRIA

Praesent, Hans, *hrsg. Minerva-Handbücher. Ergänzungen zu "Minerva" Jahrbuch der gelehrten Welt.* 1. Abteilung: Die Bibliotheken. Band 2. Osterreich. Berlin and Leipzig: Walter de Gruyter, 1932. cl. 312p. Rm. 22.

Describes 518 libraries, of which nearly half are in Vienna, and lists over 2,000 "popular" libraries. Volume 1, presented to the World Congress of Librarians at Rome in 1929, dealt with German libraries, describing 2,825 libraries of every kind which are open to the public.

LOUISIANA

Culver, E. M. Louisiana today. illus. LIB. JOUR. 57: 369-374. 1932.

A survey of the public, parish (county), college and university, and school libraries of Louisiana, and of the work of the Louisiana Library Commission, founded in 1925.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Rodriguez, E. B. Libraries in the Philippines. LIB. JOUR. 57: 414-416. 1932.

From the European to the American era.

LIBRARY AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Kitson, H. D. *Vocational Guidance Through the Library.* 2nd ed., rev. Chicago: Amer. Lib. Assn., 1932. pap. 31p.

Lists, sometimes annotated, of books describing vocations, textbooks for classes in occupations, books on self-guidance, etc. Concludes with a directory of national organizations interested in vocational guidance.

LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE

Tilton, E. L. Library planning and design. illus. plans. *Architectural Forum.* 56: 567-572. 1932. $3.

Types of plans, administration and control, provisions for book storage, location of reading room, lighting. The article is followed by thirty-two pages of text, plans, and plates, several full-page, describing such recent notable library buildings as the Folger Shakespeare Library, the Haish Memorial Library, and eleven others.

LIBRARY FURNITURE

Erskine, R. C. An opinion of furniture for libraries. LIB. JOUR. 57: 222-224. 1932.

In selecting tables and chairs the librarian or committee should consider the function of the room, its complete appropriateness in all that meets the eye, and how the room will be regarded fifty or one hundred years from now.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Tashjian, Nouvart. Library of Congress—Card Division; extra bibliographical service. LIB. JOUR. 57: 561-562. 1932.

The extra service given by the Card Division to the catalog division of New York University Library has reduced its cost of cataloging and improved the quality of its work.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION

MacPherson, H. D., *comp.* Libraries using the L.C. classification scheme in part or in whole. LIB. JOUR. 57: 421-422. 1932.

College and university libraries; public, state and reference libraries; special libraries and museums; and foreign libraries using the L. C. classification. Supplements list in 1928 report of the Librarian of Congress.

LIBRARY PUBLICITY

Gosnell, C. F. Publicity in college libraries. LIB. JOUR. 57: 170-171. 1932.

The University of Rochester (N. Y.) Library furnishes the local newspapers with items, usually short, of high intensity of interest.

Vitz, Carl. Library publicity and the depression. LIB. JOUR. 57: 547-552. 1932.

"Libraries, as a rule, have been economically managed, but they need to take the greatest pains to inform the public or they will be swept aside in the coming revision of public support." The newspapers, the library staff and library bulletin boards may be used for inexpensive publicity.

LIBRARY SERVICE

Hartzell, B. V. The personal equation in library service. LIB. JOUR. 57: 322-324. 1932.

Reprinted from *Bull. of the N. H. Pub. Libs.* Summarized in CURR. LIB. LIT. Jan. 15, 1932 (L. J. 57: 85).

Milam, C. H. The library in the crisis. *Amer. Scholar.* 1: 367-370. 1932.

A survey of the service rendered by public libraries during the depression and of the type of reading done by the unemployed.

LIBRARY WORK WITH THE BLIND

Goldthwaite, L. A. Touch as a reading medium. illus. 598 Madison ave., New York. . . . *And There Was Light.* 1: 3-6. 1932.

By the librarian for the blind, New York Public Library. Describes the reading tastes of the blind, the importance of their previous background, the improvement in service since the passage of the Pratt-Smoot bill, and the 1931 circulation from large public libraries.

LIBRARY WORK WITH FOREIGNERS

Hickman, Margaret. Why a foreign department in an American public library. LIB. JOUR. 57: 327-329. 1932.

The Foreign Department of the Los Angeles (Cal.) Public Library has 50,000 books in 33 languages, ranging from Arabic to Yiddish. It lends books to the fifty branches in the system. Spanish leads in popularity, followed by German, French, Russian, etc., and ending with Polish.

LOUISIANA. *See* LIBRARIES, SUBHEAD LOUISIANA; NEW ORLEANS.

NASHVILLE (TENN.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. BUSINESS BRANCH

Staley, S. T. The relation of a business branch to the public library. illus. LIB. JOUR. 57: 461-464. 1932.

Describes the balance maintained between the main library and the branch by avoidance of unnecessary duplication of books and periodicals.

NEGROES. *See* HOSPITAL LIBRARIES.

NEW ORLEANS (LA.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

Moore, D. D. The New Orleans Public Library. illus. LIB. JOUR. 57: 364-366. 1932.

The library was established in 1896 by combining the Lyceum and Library Society and the Fisk Free Library. In 1907 Andrew Carnegie gave $275,000 for a main

building and five branches. The sixth branch is for the use of Negroes.
See also HOWARD MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY. CHARLES DEERING LIBRARY

Charles Deering Library. illus. *Charles Deering Lib. Bull.* No. 2. June 1932. p. 1-7.
Description, supplementing that in the first number, of the construction of the new library building.

OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS. *See* REPRINTS.

PAPER CHEMISTRY LIBRARY. *See* INSTITUTE OF PAPER CHEMISTRY. LIBRARY.

PORTLAND (ORE.) LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. BUSINESS-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT

Fisher, N. M. A business department. LIB. JOUR. 57: 465-466. 1932.
The business department contains 14,000 volumes devoted exclusively to business and business economics. Close and daily contact with a general library stimulates in the business librarian a broader interest in books as books, rather than an interest in one particular class of books.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Morey, C. R. *A Laboratory-Library.* Princeton, N. J.: Princeton Univ. Store, [1932]. pap. [17p.] plans. 30c. postpaid.
Suggestions for housing the collections and catalogs of the department of Social Science and Humanities in the projected new library building.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Sherman, C. E. The changing public library. LIB. JOUR. 57: 563-567. 1932.
The history of the public library movement in the United States, traced in a paper read at the dedication of the Winchester (Mass.) Public Library.

PUBLICITY. *See* LIBRARY PUBLICITY.

QUARRY FARM LIBRARY, AMBLER, PA.

Bush-Brown, Louise. Children's library at Quarry Farms. illus. LIB. JOUR. 57: 321-322. 1932.
An old stone cottage formerly used as a studio has been turned into a library used by farmers' children, who charge their own books and never fail to bring them back.

REPRINTS

Miller, E. V. D. A liaison service. LIB. JOUR. 57: 553-556. 1932.
The A.L.A. has undertaken to cooperate with publishers to bring to the attention of leading libraries lists of desirable out-of-print books with a view to their republication.

SALARIES

The June 1932 issue of the *A.L.A. Bull.* is devoted to statistics of salaries in cities of from 5,000 to over 200,000 population; university and college libraries; small colleges; teachers college and normal school libraries; and junior and senior high school libraries. Articles on "Library Salaries: What of the Future?" and "Salary Schedules and Schemes of Service" are contributed by C. H. Compton and M. L. Hunt of the A.L.A. Committee on Salaries. Of the 289 libraries listed in the 8 compilations only 40 show salary cuts, but the tables show conditions as of Jan. 1, 1932.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Hitchcock, M. E. Results of our three year plan. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 28: 135-136. 1932.
How the Edgerton (Wis.) High School built up its library from a small, inadequate one, to one thoroughly up-to-standard.

Koos, Mrs. F. H. Planning a school library program. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 6: 679-683. 1932.
How to study the community, the physical setting of the library, select and train the librarian, and teach children the use of books.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Mitchell, M. E. Industrial library organization. *Industrial Relations.* 3: 232-233. 1932.

STUDENT ASSISTANTS

Downey, M. E. Work of student assistants in college libraries. LIB. JOUR. 57: 417-420. 1932.
Practical suggestions for making the student assistant useful in the preparation and collation of books, making catalog cards, reading the shelves, etc.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

McAllister, S. W. Some observations on the reading of university students. LIB. JOUR. 57: 163-165. 1932.
Open shelf collections have stimulated voluntary reading at the University of Michigan. "I believe the average student to be conservative in his taste, at least to the extent of wanting to read what other people are reading."

VACATION READING

Wood, S. N. School's out! [Vermont] *Bull. of the Free Pub. Lib. Dept. of the State Bd. of Ed. and of the State Lib.* 28: 2-4. 1932.
Ways to keep children interested in books during the summer vacation, through exhibits, book contests, treasure hunts, story telling, and special vacation loans.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE. *See* LIBRARY AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.

Degrees Awarded

JAMES THAYER GEROULD, Librarian of the Princeton University Library, has been awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters by Dartmouth College (not Princeton University as noted on page 633 of the July issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL).

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M. ALICE ISELY, for many years librarian at the University of Wichita, Kansas, and its predecessor, Fairmount College, has been awarded the honorary degree of Master of Library Science by the University of Wichita.

Rhode Island Library Association

THE TWENTY-NINTH annual meeting of the Rhode Island Library Association was held at the Greene Public Library, Greene, R. I., on June 3, the president Henry B. Van Hoesen, presiding. "High points from the New Orleans conference" were presented by Miss Esther C. Cushman, Library of Brown University; Miss Mary R. Lucas and Miss Janet Merrill of the Providence Public Library; and Mr. Herbert O. Brigham of the Rhode Island State Library. Mr. Mahlon K. Schnacke, assistant librarian of Brown University Library, presented an enjoyable paper "In Defense of Genealogy." Professor William M. Randall, editor of the *Library Quarterly*, in a series of stimulating and thought provoking questions asked "Where Does the Library Dollar Go?"

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Dr. Henry B. Van Hoesen, Brown University Library; Vice-President, Miss Bess McCrea, Providence Public Library; Second Vice-President, Miss Harriet M. Briggs, Watchemoket Library, East Providence; Recording Secretary, Miss Sallie E. Coy, Westerly Public Library; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Dorothy G. Bell, Providence Public Library; Treasurer, Miss Gertrude E. Brown, Providence Public Library.

The August Forecast of Books

History, Travel, Biography, Literature

August 1

Morton, David. SHORTER MODERN POEMS, 1900-1931.
A helpful bibliography is appended. Harper. $2.

Shearing, Joseph. LUCILE CLÉRY.
The story of one of the most important *causes célèbres* of the nineteenth century. Harper. $2.50.

August 5

Cendrars, Blaise, Ed. I HAVE NO REGRETS.
The life of a diplomat-vagrant, the memoirs of Lieutenant Bringolf. Dutton. $3.50.

Rubens, Horatio S. THE STORY OF CUBA.
Brewer. $3.

August 9

Bradley, A. G. COLONIAL AMERICANS IN EXILE.
Founders of British Canada. Dutton. $3.75.

August 12

Adams, James Truslow, Ed. JEFFERSONIAN PRINCIPLES AND HAMILTONIAN PRINCIPLES.
Previously issued in separate volumes at $1. each. Little. Now one volume. $1.50.

Jenkins, Elizabeth. LADY CAROLINE LAMB.
Until now the life of that "neurotic genius" Lady Caroline Lamb has never been written. Little. $2.75.

August 19

Buchan, John. JULIUS CAESAR.
Biography. Appleton. $2.

Fortescue, John. MARLBOROUGH.
Biography. Appleton. $2.

Maurois, André. VOLTAIRE.
Biography. Appleton. $2.

Romieu, Emilie and Georges. LIFE OF GEORGE ELIOT.
By the authors of *The Three Virgins of Haworth*. Dutton. $3.75.

Sitwell, Sacheverell. MOZART.
Biography. Appleton. $2.

August 23

Kloss, Phillips. ARID.
Poems of the Southwest. Macmillan. $1.50.

August 25

Gordon, Jan and Cora. THREE LANDS OF THREE WISHES.
An informal account of the authors' trip through France, England, and Ireland on a motorcycle. Morrow. $3.

Marie, Grand Duchess of Russia. A PRINCESS IN EXILE.
Viking.

August 26

Graves, Charles. GONE ABROAD.
Through Germany and Belgium. Dutton. $3.

During August

Anderson, Florence Bennett. THROUGH THE HAUSE-HOLE.
The true story of a Nantucket whaling captain. Macmillan. $3.

Funk, Wilfred J. LIGHT LINES AND DEARS.
New volume of verse by the author of *Manhattans, Bronxes and Queens*. McBride. $2.

King, Grace. MEMORIES OF A SOUTHERN WOMAN OF LETTERS.
Author of *New Orleans: The Place and the People*. Macmillan. $3.50.

Monroe, Harriet M., and Henderson, Alice C. Eds. THE NEW POETRY.
An anthology of twentieth century verse in English. Macmillan. $3.50.

Teasdale, Sara. CHRISTINA ROSSETTI.
A short account of her life. Macmillan. $2

Miscellaneous Non-Fiction

August 1-2

Abbott, J. KEYS OF POWER.
A study of Indian ritual and belief. Dutton. $6.

Needham, Dorothy M. BIOCHEMISTRY OF MUSCLE.
Monographs on biological subjects. Dutton. $1.10.

Roepke, Wilhelm. WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE WORLD?
One of Germany's leading economists points out the depression's cause and provides a specific cure. Dorrance. $1.25.

August 9-10

Benchley, Robert. NO POEMS.
Mr. Benchley at his hilarious best. Harper. $2.

Wyld, Henry C. Ed. UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
Dutton. $10.50.

August 12

Burke, Thomas. CITY OF ENCOUNTERS.
Author's own impressions enshrining his own experience of London and his love for its queer characters. Little. $2.50.

August 25

Villiers, Alan J. THE SEA IN SHIPS.
A selection of the photographs taken by author to illustrate the course of a voyage on a sailing ship from Australia to England. Morrow. $2.75.

August 26

Graff, Willem L. LANGUAGE AND LANGUAGES.
Appleton. $4.

Lapish, Edith P., and Orr, Flora G. BE BEAUTIFUL.
Appleton. $1.50.

During August

Levine, Isaac Don. RED SMOKE.
Human, graphic story of the Five Year Plan. McBride. $2.

Mayer, Edgar. THE CURATIVE VALUE OF LIGHT.
Appleton. $1.50.

Selected Fiction

August 1

Cather, Willa. OBSCURE DESTINIES.
Contains three long stories: Neighbor Rosicky, Old Mrs. Harris, and Two Enemies. Knopf. $2.50.

LONDON OMNIBUS.
An amazing galaxy of authors, all London writers, collected in one volume. August selection Literary Guild. Doubleday. $2.50.

Priestley, J. B. FARAWAY.
Beginning in a small English provincial town, the scene shifts to New York, then across the continent to San Francisco, and thence to Tahiti. Harper. $2.75.

August 3

Glasgow, Ellen. THE SHELTERED LIFE.
A story about the last famous Southern beauty. Doubleday. $2.50.

August 12-15

De la Roche, Mazo. LARK ASCENDING.
A novel of contrast, a contrast of Sicilian exuberance with New England restraint. Little. $2.50.

Hamsun, Knut. BENONI AND ROSA.
Knopf. $2.50.

Heuser, Kurt. THE JOURNEY INWARD.
Story of a man's flight from his past into the jungle. Viking. $2.50.

Hutchinson, A. S. M. BIG BUSINESS.
A joyous venture into the realms of get-rich-quick. Little. $2.50.

Jackson, Helen Hunt. RAMONA.
Gift edition. Little. $3.50.

Undset, Sigrid. THE BURNING BUSH.
Knopf. $2.50.

August 17

Wodehouse, P. G. HOT WATER.
A mad melange of Americans at the Château Blissac. Doubleday. $2.

August 24

Ercole, Lucienne. GAY COURT LIFE.
France in the eighteenth century. Harper. $3.50.

Green, Julian. THE STRANGE RIVER.
The drama of the story involves a man and his wife, unhappily married, their son, and the wife's sister. Harper. $2.50.

August 25

Winn, Godfrey. THE UNEQUAL CONFLICT.
Modern English family novel. Morrow. $2.50.

August 26

Gibbons, John. TWENTY-FOUR VAGABOND TALES.
By the author of *Afoot in Italy*. Dutton. $2.

August 31

Golding, Louis. FORWARD FROM BABYLON.
Revised new edition of Mr. Golding's first novel. Farrar. $2.50.

During August

Dane, Clemence. REGIMENT OF WOMEN.
"A striking study of feminine psychology." First novel of Clemence Dane, out of print for a number of years. Macmillan. $2.

Book Club Selections

Book League of America

A GOOD MAN'S LOVE. By E. M. Delafield. *Harper.*

Book-of-the-Month Club

SAINT SATURNIN. By Jean Schlumberger. *Dodd.*
The decline into weakness and folly of the fine old patriarch who has so long been Providence to his family, takes place on the old family farm in Normandy.

NIGHT FLIGHT. By Antoine de St. Exupéry. *Century.*
Awarded the famous Prix Femina last year.

Catholic Book Club

THE BURNING BUSH. By Sigrid Undset. *Knopf.*

Freethought Book Club

THINKER OR BELIEVER. By W. H. Williamson. *Watts.*

Junior Literary Guild

WAGTAIL. (Primary Group). By Alice Crew Gall. *Oxford.*

WITH MIKKON THROUGH FINLAND (Intermediate Group). By Bess S. Byrne. *McBride.*

RAMONA (Older Girls). By Helen Hunt Jackson. *Little.*

OMNIBUS OF SPORT (Older Boys). By Grantland Rice and Harford Powel, Jr. *Harper.*

Literary Guild

THE LONDON OMNIBUS. *Doran.*

Religious Book-of-the-Month Club

PSYCHOLOGY FOR RELIGIOUS WORKERS. By Dewar and Hudson. *Long.*

Scientific Book Club

A NATURALIST IN THE GUIANA FOREST. By R. W. G. Hingston. *Longmans.*

Dutton Fellowship

MRS. FLORENCE H. TREDICK, library adviser in the Schnectady (N. Y.) schools, will receive the Dutton Fellowship for Library Work with Children this year, according to the Committee on Library Work with Children, of the American Library Association, which confers the award. The fellowship, an annual fund of $1,000, has been offered for the last three years by John McCrae, president of E. P. Dutton and Company. It will be used by Mrs. Tredick for a year of study at Columbia University School of Library Service.

EXTRA COPIES of the Dewey Supplement to the February 1 issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL are available at the offices of THE JOURNAL, 62 W. 45th Street, New York City, at a cost of 25c. each. Supply limited.

In The Library World

Washington's Fineless Weeks

THE NUMBER of messenger cases of long standing; the known difficulty with which many readers were meeting even small fines; the consequent retention of books for indefinite periods; and the success of "forgiveness week" at the Public Library of Newark, all combined to cause the librarian and the Board of Library Trustees to decide on the launching of an overdue book week at the Washington, D. C., Public Library.

The week of June 10-18 was chosen for the experiment in order to take advantage of the last days of the public school session. With the approval of the Superintendent of Schools letters announcing overdue book week were sent to each school principal with a request for cooperation through the reading of the accompanying notice in the school assembly, and the searching of school lockers and cupboards. Letters were also sent to every messenger case in the files, separate forms being used for adult and juvenile readers. Small posters were distributed for display in the branches and the departments of the central library. Flyers on colored paper were made for distribution to borrowers during the period June 10-18.

On Saturday, June 11, Dr. George F. Bowerman, the librarian, spoke on "Fineless Week at the Public Library" over the radio through Station WMAL of the Columbia Broadcasting System. The following Monday Dr. Abram Simon, a member of the Board of Library Trustees, talked on "Forgiveness Week" through the National Broadcasting Company's station WRC. Mr. Howard Bailey of the editorial staff of *The Evening Star* who gives daily newsflashes over the Columbia system, agreed to broadcast a statement about the progress of overdue book week when national news events were not to pressing. In spite of the fact that it was the week of the Republican National convention he used the daily bulletins sent by the library four days out of six.

FINELESS WEEK EXTENDED
GEO. F. BOWERMAN LIBRARIAN
WASHINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
THE PRODIGAL RETURN
MANY HAPPY RETURNS TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Cartoon in the June 21 Washington *Star*

Articles were sent to the leading morning and evening papers daily. Short accounts of progress went to the Hearst and Scripps-Howard papers as the more important announcements and returns developed. On the whole the newspaper cooperation was good although it relaxed somewhat as the fineless period swung through a second week. The *Sunday Star* ran an editorial "Borrowed Books" at the end of the first week, and the librarian received a pleasant surprise when the *Star* cartoonist, Mr. Clifford K. Berryman, used "Fineless Week" for his subject on June 21 and later presented the original with his autograph to Dr. Bowerman.

The satisfactory returns, and the many requests received by letter and telephone asking for an extension of the period caused Dr. Bowerman, with the approval of the Board of Library Trustees, to continue the remission of fines through a second week.

At the beginning a "conscience box" was placed at the front entrance to the central building for the convenience of timid or possibly conscience stricken borrowers who hesitated to take their overdue books to the desks. The total number of books thus collected was 422. One particularly rich haul of forty books, returned in two paper shopping bags, yielded several volumes from a government library, one from a personal library, a number of reference books, and one perfectly new

volume, accessioned three years ago, from the special collection for parents. A majority were several years overdue, and many were a.w.o.l., although the final statistics showed a return of only 167 volumes that had been taken without being charged. In the course of the two weeks the record for the longest missing was captured by a volume that had gone out in 1913. A fair number had been out from two to ten years.

The first week started off slowly. The weather was rainy for practically the first ten days, but from 664 on Monday the number of books returned had grown to 2183 on Friday, and even the four hour Saturday yielded 1472 volumes. The second week had an average of 1035 volumes a day. The final statistics showed a total return of 14,000 books. Of the 3,334 messenger books outstanding at the beginning of the campaign, a little under 50 per cent, or 1,646 volumes came back. The amount of remitted fines totaled $1,585.55 on 11,667 books. Cards were released without charge to 720 borrowers who had been unable to pay their accumulated fines.

College Binderies

FOLLOWING is the result of a questionnaire sent to seventy-nine state universities and agricultural colleges in the United States by the Oklahoma Library Commission at Oklahoma City:

Detailed tabulation of results

	Yes	No
Have you a college bindery?	11	65
Bindery operated by librarian?	5	5
Bindery operated as separate establishment?	6	
Bindery operated as union labor?	44	5
Bindery operated as open shop?	5	4
Commercial binders employed?	7	4
Number:		
Highest: 8		
Lowest: 1		
Average: 3		
Total salary:		
Highest: $15,000.00		
Lowest: 1,900.00		
Average: 5,300.00		
Student help employed	4	7
Number:		
Highest: 25		
Lowest: 1		
Average: 8		
Total salary:		
Highest: .50 an hr.		
Lowest: .50 an hr.		
Average: .50 an hr.		
Do you consider it satisfactory from the following standpoints:		
Economy?	8	2
Time saved?	9	1
Workmanship?	8	2
Would you, in view of your knowledge of the subject, establish or re-establish a college bindery?	7	51
Cost of installation		
Highest: $2,000.00		
Lowest: 1,200.00		
Average: 1,680.00		
Present investment		
Highest: $8,797.69		
Lowest: 1,400.00		
Average: 5,786.54		
Number of books bound yearly		
Highest: 20,000		
Lowest: 2,200		
Average: 8,283		
Average cost per book		
Highest: $2.50		
Lowest: 1.25		
Average: 1.80		

Remarks:

The general consensus of opinion is that unless 10,000 or more volumes are bound yearly, library binderies are not practical.

Against:

Margin of saving so small that other factors are determining ones.

Large investment necessary to keep up with improved machinery in order to compete with commercial binderies.

Good craftsmen scarce except where there is a large union.

Binding by contract is satisfactory.

One librarian reported that their university could get better binding done cheaper than they could do it.

Large plant and large force needed during summer months when periodicals are bound in large quantities and speed is essential.

Simple repair work done by assistant at $.25 an hour, averaging $150.00 a year.

Shop free from competition gets lazy.

For:

Local binderies hold back consignments to keep people employed during dull periods.

Damage to rare and unusual books.

Quality of material used by commercial binders not always uniformly good.

Publicity and The Port of Albany

THE ALBANY PUBLIC LIBRARY recently participated in the formal dedication of the Port of Albany by an active publicity program which was designed to show the Library's part in the life of the community.

Monday and Tuesday, June 6 and 7, were declared a municipal holiday by the Mayor. The occasion was lavishly marked by civic and military parades, distinguished visitors were welcomed to Albany, and a two-day air show at the city's airport preceded the celebration.

The Library distributed at information booths throughout the city a folder describing library service. It conducted an exhibit of aviation books at the municipal airport and issued a booklist to accompany it. At Harmanus Bleecker Library headquarters, an exhibit of "Books That Build" was arranged in a new display case at the entrance, while views of historic and present day Albany were shown in cases upstairs. The current issue of *The Bridge*, monthly publication of the Albany Public Library, also related to the dedication.

"Books That Build" Exhibit in the Albany Public Library

The local newspapers announced the Library's plans in advance of their completion, commented on various activities, and carried on June 6 a feature story on Citizen Genêt's early scheme for deepening the Hudson as described in a pamphlet published in 1818 and now in the Library's Albany Collection.

The exhibit in the show case at the entrance to Harmanus Bleecker Library is reproduced on the accompanying photograph. A large poster with caption, "Books That Build," sets off books on technical subjects and architecture. Three small posters issued by the Port Commission add a touch of color—as they are printed in red, white, and blue—and tie up with the dedication. Dolls, dressed as workmen, are shown loading a toy grain elevator, a mechanical bridge spans the center of the case and is approached by miniature steamboats. The elevator and bridge were made especially for the exhibit by small boys.

The new museum case has attracted wide and favorable comment. Its distinctive feature is that it is set into the rear wall of the entrance hall back of a double stairway which leads to the second floor. It is approximately 22 ft. from the inside door at the entrance.

It is particularly effective in the evening but at all times arouses great interest. It seems to give depth to the entrance hall and proves most inviting. Since it permits the use of posters, actual books which may be covered with appropriate jackets, and other pertinent display material, it offers many fruitful possibilities for drawing the public's attention to special collections and other material in the library.

The Small Public Library

THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD of July, 1932, is a special number on libraries and community buildings at relatively low costs. There are many illustrations and also floor plans of libraries. One of the interesting features of the article is a check-list of library requirements under such headings as Size, Materials, Cost (the cost incidentally varying from 28c. to 54c. per cubic foot), Lot design, Plan design, Exterior design, Interior design, Heating, Plumbing, Vacuum cleaning, and Electric lighting. These are libraries erected in small towns and branch libraries in cities. There are a number of other illustrations of libraries scattered through the number in addition to this particular article.

——SAMUEL H. RANCK.

Thirteen Modern Library Buildings

AN EASY and pleasant method of obtaining a widespread view of recent developments in library architecture is to consult two recent issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL and the *Architectural Forum*. The Museum and

Library Reference Number of the *Architectural Forum* (June 1932, $3) follows up a useful article on "Library Planning and Design," by Edward Tilton of Tilton and Githens, architects, with thirty-two pages of text and beautiful plates illustrating notable library buildings erected in recent years. Floor plans are also included. Several of the buildings here described, particularly the Folger Shakespeare Library, are also the subject of articles in the Library Buildings number of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL dated July, 1932 and in previous issues of the JOURNAL.

The dozen other libraries described include the Haish Memorial Library, DeKalb, Ill.; San Pedro Branch Library, San Antonio, Texas; Alexander Sanger Branch Library, Dallas, Texas; Greenwich (Conn.) Public Library; Richmond (Va.) Public Library; West Toledo (Ohio) Branch Library; Winchester (Mass.) Public Library; Dunbar Branch Library, Dallas, Texas; Palos Verdes (Cal.) Public Library; B. F. Jones Memorial Library, Aliquippa, Pa.; Riverside (Ill.) Library, and Bexley (Ohio) Public Library.

Warning to Librarians

ON JUNE 17 the Reference Department of the Wichita, Kansas, City Library, had a visitor who said he was an inspector sent out by the Aeronautics Branch of the United States Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., to examine the collection of aeronautics material in the Library. He said this office would supply any of their publications which he found to be missing and that they would give to each library a locked case in which to keep these publications. The young man, who appeared to be about 25 years of age and wore no hat or coat, but had on blue trousers, a khaki shirt, army shoes and had a pair of wings pinned to his shirt, seemed rather queer so the librarians watched him to see that he carried off none of the books. Then the librarian wrote to the Aeronautics Branch of the Department of Commerce. The reply follows:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated June 20, 1932, regarding a young man who represented himself as an inspector and who is interested in examining your collection of aeronautical material.

We have no one in our organization who has been detailed to do work of the type referred to in your letter, and I presume that you are perfectly correct in keeping a watch on the young man in question. We are sending a copy of your letter, as well as our reply, to THE LIBRARY JOURNAL as you suggested.

Very truly yours,

S. W. CROSTHWAIT,
Chief, Administrative Division.

Libraries in a Public Works Program

MEMBERS of Congress have been urged by librarians and civic leaders to include libraries among specifically approved objectives in any relief bills authorizing federal expenditures or loans for construction work. Public and university libraries in many sections of the country have pressing need for new buildings or additions. In many instances sites have already been acquired and plans drawn. Erection of such buildings now is proposed not only to provide much needed library facilities, but also to relieve unemployment.

It is proposed that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation be authorized to make loans to finance library construction; such loans being guaranteed by securities or collateral commitments and repayable by amortization or re-financing within five years.

"Whether or not libraries are classified as public works there seems to be justification, as a matter of public policy, that loans should be made for libraries operated for public benefit and not for profit, whether or not the operating authority is a public body," Harry Miller Lydenberg, president of the A. L. A., has pointed out. "If such provision were inserted in pending bills it would prove possible to get under way many library projects now held up through lack of immediate funds."

Anna Embree Baker Collection

PURDUE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, Lafayette, Indiana, reports that it has received what is practically a complete collection of the books designed by Mr. Bruce Rogers. This is to be known as the Anna Embree Baker Collection. The book-plate designed by Mr. Rogers states that the collection was "Bequeathed to The Library of Purdue University by Anna Embree Baker Rogers in Memory of her Daughter Elizabeth Rogers Burroughs." As at present constituted, the Collection comprises approximately 275 volumes ranging from "Impressions," 1893, (Warde Number 2) to the latest volume of "The Boswell Papers." The few gaps at present existing in the titles listed by Warde will be filled at an early date and it is Mr. Rogers' intention to continue to add other volumes of his designing as they may be issued. As a result, this collection at Purdue University will in all probability become the most complete and inclusive existing anywhere. It will contain a number of early cover designs, broadsides, studies for title-pages and many items of personal interest not usually listed and seldom found in collections.

Children's Librarians' Notebook

THE GOLDEN FLUTE. By Alice Hubbard and Adeline Babbitt, eds. *John Day.* $3.

This anthology of poems for children up to 9 years of age will be greeted enthusiastically by parents and teachers and all librarians who have spent hours looking up poems suitable to be used in correlation with the various activities of young children. The editors have studied the interests of young children as well as what children are able to understand in poetry, and have made a splendid collection from sources both old and new. Such a book will greatly aid adults to build an interest in poetry at the child's most formative age by providing adequate material that can be used with almost any experience a little child will have. Three indexes make the book valuable for quick reference, the index to authors, to first lines, and most helpful of all the index to interest which classifies the poems under the various activities or interests of young children. A real contribution to the field of children's literature. —H. N.

CHING-LI AND THE DRAGONS. By Alice Woodbury Howard. (Illustrated by Lynd Ward.) *Macmillan.* $3.

To China with Ching-Li will prove a fascinating journey for those sophisticated and older children who like to ride horseback, and to fly a dragon kite which turned into a flying dragon, for an old saying, "The red dragon flying shall save the green dragon lying," is fulfilled in the story of China, that contains ancestors, a bull, wise men and magic. The story necessitates a knowledge and appreciation of mythology and magic. The illustrations by Lynd Ward make the dragon vivid and of great appeal to all ages, but the text caters to the unusual taste of from eleven to fifteen years. —N. R. C.

WHEN FATHER TAKES US TO WASHINGTON. By Grace Humphrey. *Penn.* $2.

Information is combined with interest in the fourth of a series of guide books. All the important sites of the capital are visited by two children with their father. The city, planned by L'Enfant, is shown to them at cherry blossom time. The Capitol, the White House, Arlington, Alexandria, Mount Vernon, the Library of Congress, the Monument, the Senate, the House of Representatives, the Mint, the Smithsonian Institute, the principal public buildings, the art galleries and the historic sites are visited, and the journey will prove a profitable one to travellers large and small. The book has value as supplementary reading for a civics class.—N. C.

PEACOCK EGGS. By Margaret and Mary Baker. *Duffield.* $2.

The goose longs for a peacock egg, that she may have a young peacock in her brood of goslings, and Bridget wants shoes and stockings for the wedding. The goat, the puppy and the jackdaw all help in various ways to see that Bridget and the goose get what they want. Delicate and charming silhouettes follow the story.—L. H.

PIRATES OF THE SHOALS. By Ralph Henry Barbour. *Farrar.* $2.

A tale of modern pirates wherein two boys restore a stolen yacht to its owner. The story has an unusual and very interesting setting in the Thousand Islands of Florida. The characters are a bit over-drawn perhaps, and the plot simple and easily guessed, yet there is wholesome and exciting adventure in the book and boys will enjoy exploring the strange and unknown keys along the coast with Terry the young hero. Not an outstanding title yet will be useful to supply the demand for mystery and adventure stories. —H. N.

FUZZY AND HIS NEIGHBORS. By José F. Nonidez. *Century.* $1.50.

Fuzzy is a little chipmunk who lives in the author's garden at his summer cottage in Wood's Hole, Cape Cod. These true stories about Fuzzy and all the other little animals that visit the garden are very simply told and are short enough to be used with quite young children. Aside from the stories themselves which are very entertaining, there is a feeling of sincere friendliness for such little creatures, shown by very interested but quite unobtrusive observation of their habits, which the author has successfully imparted to his readers. A good book to inspire individual nature study in children from 6 to 10. Dr. Nonidez is a scientist on the faculty of Cornell Medical School and has illustrated his stories with his own black and white drawings. —H. N.

KATHARINE GORDON, PATRIOT. By Gertrude Crownfield. *Dutton.* $2.

This is an historical romance with a very exciting plot. Against a background of the South, in Revolutionary days, move the heroine Katharine, the hero John Rathford, and the villain Blake Hamill; treachery, revenge, war, love, and friendship all have a place in the winding and unwinding of this martial tale. Both boys and girls of the teen age will enjoy the book for its adventure and romance. —A. C.

The Spindle Imp. By Alida S. Malkus. *Harcourt.* $2.

Mrs. Malkus has endeavored to introduce in this book of short stories the ancient Mayan myths and folk legends, showing their influence in the daily life of the people. The stories are mostly built on the adventures of two small Mayan children who actually encounter giants and other mythological creatures. This helps to establish a setting permeated with Mayan superstition, but it leads to greater confusion in the reader's mind than if the mythological beings, however real to the Mayan children, were introduced through separate folk tales and not as characters in the main theme. For younger children than *The Dark Star of Itza* and less well constructed.—H. N.

Igloo. By Jane Brevoort Walden. *Putnam.* $2.50.

For everyone who knew Igloo there is the book of the same name by Jane Brevoort Walden, with a foreword by Richard E. Byrd, Rear Admiral, U. S. N., retired. Suffice it to say Igloo was a dog of parts, of the North and South Pole expeditions. He made the acquaintance of people of note, went to receptions in London, was received with his master, Rear Admiral Byrd, in New York, Boston, and New Zealand, and later became a member of the Byrd family. This fox terrier had a colorful career, a life rich in adventure from the moment he curled up in a fur coat of a lady who knew Byrd well enough to give Igloo to him, until he breathed his last. The author says he "expired with the suddenness of a breath" and left a void in the life of many. Igloo's story is sympathetically told, and the drawings by Diana Thorne add to a narrative that can take equal rank with the best of dog biographies. —N. C.

Picture Book Of Animals. By I. E. Lord, comp. *Macmillan.* $2.50.

A real delight to any nature lover or photographer of any age. Mrs. Lord has gathered into one book a splendid collection of 150 animal pictures which have appeared in different German publications. The pictures are of wide variety, showing the hen and her brood, the mother bear and her cubs as well as the cold-blood lizard and her ugly baby. We are introduced to animals, birds, and fishes, showing the young with the old from all parts of the world. The make-up of the book is not very practical for library shelves being of heavy glazed paper, large size, and bound in paper boards. However, the pictures would be excellent for the picture collection later. A book one would want to own.—M. W.

South America's Story. By Elsie Spicer Eells. (Decorations by Frank W. Peers.) *McBride.* $4.

This book for older boys and girls is more than just the history of one great continent. The romance and glamour spread throughout its pages touch upon the whole world, and especially upon Europe during the time of American discoveries. Beginning with the early myths of the Indians, the author tells the long story of South America's emergence into a group of independent countries through the periods of Spanish and Portugese conquest, colonization, revolutions, liberators and republics; stories of greed for gold, bloodshed, hatred, patriotism, bravery, adventure and progress. Has a good index and can be used for reference, but because of its extreme readability will be most useful to give a background for knowing and understanding our Southern neighbors of today, their geography, their great resources, and their attitudes of mind. Supplies badly needed material on South America.—H. N.

In The Days Of Young Washington. By Nancy Byrd Turner. *Houghton.* $2.

Richard and Judith Archer lived in Virginia and were, for a short time, neighbors and friends of George Washington. Although the characters and background are pleasant and the story is well told, incidents are emphasized beyond their interest value.—L. H.

The Shire Colt. By Zhenya Gay and Jan Gay. *Doubleday.* $2.

The first few months of Brownie's life on the Penny farm in England is here told in simple text and unusual illustration. The book is beautifully made, heavy dull page, large modernistic type and full-page lithograph reproductions have been used. However the appeal to children of the black and gray coloring and somewhat exaggerated effect of the pictures might well be questioned. —L. H.

How To See Birds. By Eric Fitch Daglish. *Morrow.* $1.50.

This is not a bird guide in the usual sense, but an attempt to give bird lovers practical information not found in such books. Starting with pointers on how to watch and attract birds, identify them by beaks, feet, and feathers, types of nests built and songs, one learns much only a naturalist can give. There are 128 pages of delightful reading with wood cuts by the author. No colored plates nor index to assist in identification; the information is all of a general nature and is more to arouse one's power of observation. Adults rather than children will enjoy. —A. M. W.

Library Organizations

Special Libraries Association

THE SPECIAL LIBRARIES Association annual Convention held at the Lake Placid Club, June 13-17, 1932, was declared by everyone decidedly profitable and enjoyable. The program centered on the theme of "Changing Times and the Greater Need for Fact Finding."

The first session on Tuesday morning presided over by the President, Miss Alta B. Claflin, librarian of the Reserve Bank of Cleveland, was opened by a gracious word of welcome from Mrs. Melvil Dewey, though saddened by the fact that Dr. Dewey himself was not among us. It was with great satisfaction that Miss Claflin introduced James I. Wyer, New York State Librarian, as the official representative of the American Library Association. Mr. Wyer presented greetings in his usual friendly fashion and made special librarians feel that our Mother Association was proud of our meagre accomplishments. James G. McDonald of the Foreign Policy Association presented his view of "World Changes." This opening address was a masterpiece and gave us all a comprehensive grasp of the present world problems. That was followed by a paper "Some Social and Economic Changes" given by Mr. Roderic Olzendam, Research Director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. His paper was the result of an extensive piece of research into the views of all the world leaders on the present social and economic problems which were summarized intelligently for hasty consumption.

The next general session centered on Cooperation of Special Libraries with other agencies that gather and disseminate information. The publishers were represented by Mr. Ralph Foss of the McGraw-Hill Co., government bureaus in Washington by Ernest A. Tupper of the Department of Commerce, and Trade Associations by N. W. Barnes of American Marketing Society. All these men discussed immediate problems before the special librarians and each contains the latest important facts in each field and suggestions for practical application.

At the Annual Banquet on Wednesday evening Miss Eleanor Cavanaugh, librarian of the Standard Statistics Co., serving as toastmistress, introduced Dr. Godfrey Dewey who revived the spirit of his father in the telling of his dreams and accomplishments at Lake Placid Club. Mr. Angus Fletcher, British Library of Information, entertained us with his imaginings of 1940. Miss Josephine Rathbone, retiring president of A.L.A., was present at the Banquet, not in any official capacity but merely as a friend of special librarians.

The annual business meeting on Thursday morning was as well attended as all general sessions were, about one hundred special librarians were registered, only half the usual attendance at a Convention but considered decidedly good in this year of depression. Interest ran high at the business meeting and the annual reports of all Groups, Locals, and Committees brought satisfaction to the members.

The Group Sessions this year were planned so that each Group might have its meeting without competition of interest in other Groups. There was no overlapping of meetings and each Group had the entire membership at one session. These Group Sessions were held in the afternoon and unusually interesting programs were presented, and much meat was there to be digested. All Groups had additional sessions at luncheons and breakfasts and at odd times when their business affairs were attended to.

Election of officers followed: President, Mary Louise Alexander, Manager of Library, Research Dept., Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, New York City; First Vice-President, Sophia J. Lammers, Librarian, Joseph Schaffner Library of Commerce, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; Second Vice-President, Adeline M. Macrum, Librarian, Tuberculosis League of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Treasurer, Laura A. Woodward, Librarian, Maryland Casualty Company, Baltimore, Md.; Directors: Herbert O. Brigham, Librarian, Rhode Island State Library, Providence, R. I.; Angus Fletcher, Director, British Library of Information, New York City; Fred A. Robertson, Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Alta B. Claflin, Librarian, Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland.

Foreign Posters

THE GREAT Western Railway of England, who distribute posters free to public libraries only, is located at 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City. They charge a small fee to school libraries— 75c. for large size posters (40 x 50) and 50c. for small size (25 x 40).

Small Libraries

For Trustees Of Small Libraries

Select the best possible Librarian.
Appoint a good Book Committee.
Take charge of the finances.
Keep the Library, its advantages and its needs, always before the people by means of newspaper articles, book talks at clubs, signs in public places, etc.
Speak at Town Meeting in favor of adequate support of the Library.
Cooperate with the schools.
Visit the Library often.
Hold mending-bees.
Meet frequently.
Attend meetings of the State Association.
Arrange some year to send the Librarian to Summer School.

The smaller the Library, the more necessary becomes the active interest of its Trustees.

Unable to secure a trained, full-time Librarian, much of the publicity, business administration and even manual work must fall on the shoulders of those who are elected to office. This interest instead of being a burden, however, gives one an opportunity to serve the community in a vital and practical way. And it gives to each, personally, a contact with people and books that is always stimulating.

By a "good Librarian," we mean a person who combines, to the fullest extent possible, a knowledge of books, a pleasing personality, a real interest in the work, and a conscientious regard for records.

A satisfactory Book Committee is made up of one or more members of the Board of Trustees, and often of one or more "outsiders" who have a particular knowledge of books. Those chosen should work in close touch with the Librarian, who is in a position to know what the readers really need. In buying books consideration should be shown for all the groups within the community, and the Book Committee should have standards for judging books based on years of good reading, and an open-minded attitude towards constantly shifting points of view.

Although the finances should be handled by the Trustees, the Librarian should be kept informed of the situation, including the sums available for the purchase of books and supplies.

By keeping in close touch with the schools, expensive reference volumes will not be duplicated in both institutions, and books of real value to the teachers and students will be bought by the Library.

—Vermont State Library.

Means of Circulating Some Older Books

Wisconsin Library Bulletin lists the thirty books which in the present century have been best sellers the nation over. The list was compiled by a national authority:

1901 *Alice of Old Vincennes* by M. Thompson
1902 *Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch* by Alice Hegan (Rice)
1903 *Lady Rose's Daughter* by Mrs. Humphrey Ward
1904 *The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come* by John Fox, Jr.
1905 *The Masquerader* by K. C. Thurston
1906 *The House of Mirth* by Edith Wharton
1907 *The Lady of the Decoration* by F. C. Macauley
1908 *The Shuttle* by Frances Hodgson Burnett
1909 *The Trail of the Lonesome Pine* by John Fox, Jr.
1910 *The Rosary* by Florence Barclay
1911 *The Prodigal Judge* by V. Kester
1912 *The Harvester* by Gene Stratton Porter
1913 *V. V.'s Eyes* by Harry Sydnor Harrison
1914 *The Inside of the Cup* by Winston Churchill
1915 *The Turmoil* by Booth Tarkington
1916 *Seventeen* by Booth Tarkington
1917 *Mr. Britling Sees It Through* by H. G. Wells
1918 *The Amazing Interlude* by Mary Roberts Rinehart
1919 *The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse* by Blasco-Ibañez.
1920 *The Man of the Forest* by Zane Grey
1921 *Main Street* by Sinclair Lewis
1922 *If Winter Comes* by A. S. M. Hutchinson
1923 *Black Oxen* by Gertrude Atherton
1924 *So Big* by Edna Ferber
1925 *Soundings* by A. Hamilton Gibbs
1926 *The Private Life of Helen of Troy* by John Erskine
1927 *Elmer Gantry* by Sinclair Lewis
1928 *The Bridge of San Luis Rey* by Thornton Wilder
1929 *All Quiet on the Western Front* by Erich Remarque
1930 *The Door* by Mary Roberts Rinehart

The Open Round Table

Reply to Mr. Brown

IN READING Mr. Brown's review of Dr. Randall's book, *The College Library*, I was amazed by the reference to myself and to an article by me which appeared in LIBRARY JOURNAL of July, 1931. There is absolutely no connection between anything in that article and Mr. Brown's demand for greater accuracy than he thinks librarians show in gathering data and in bibliographic citations. Yet he says: "We write our 'impressions' of names, citations and terms, and leave it to the public to fill in the picture." Then, addressing me by name, he says: "Work of this sort is not 'science,' Mr. Thompson," thereby clearly implying that I had either advocated or condoned the impressionistic habit which leads to inaccuracy and vagueness of reference.

It is unmistakably plain that Mr. Brown did not write this with my article before him, as an accurate writer would have done. It is plain that he based his comment, not on exact knowledge of what I had said, but on an exceedingly hazy impression of what he thought he remembered I had said. He himself was arguing that librarians should be more scientific. He recalled that I had written something in criticism of "library science." Therefore he assumed, from his vague recollections and impressions, that I had argued in favor of the things he was denouncing. He then wrote his comment and sent it forth for publication without taking the trouble to verify the accuracy of his impressions and assumptions.

How do I know that this was his mental process? Because in no other way could he possibly have come to so totally unwarranted a conclusion. He cannot find one sentence in the article referred to which justifies that conclusion. I challenge Mr. Brown, or anyone else, to cite anything I have ever written which can possibly be construed as a defence of inaccurate or superficial work.

Mr. Brown says that I, "apparently using a peculiar definition of science, argued that librarianship should be an art and not a science." Why "apparently," if one likes to be precise? Whatever definition I employed is quite clear to anyone who reads the article intelligently. And how "peculiar"? It is really inaccurate to say that I employed any definition of science, for I did not attempt the impossible. Instead, I outlined what I considered a reasonable conception of the qualities which should be expected in scientific work. (Only the superficial reader will confuse my attempt to define a general conception of the requirements of scientific work, with a definition of science. One may define what he expects to find in either science or a sunset without attempting to define either phenomenon.) "Chief among these qualities," I said, "are patience and thoroughness in investigation and study, and a constant habit of systematic, logical thinking and reasoning." Is this "peculiar"? Does it sound like an apology for careless workmanship? Unfortunately, I neglected to specify accurate footnotes, but I thought they would be taken for granted.

It is still more inaccurate to say that under my "peculiar" conception I argued that librarianship should be an art and not a science. I stated very plainly, for him who will read it, that we do want librarianship to be a science, "if our conception of science conforms in general" with that which I had outlined. I held that it might better be considered an art —not necessarily an "impressionistic" art— only if we were forced to adopt a quite different conception of science against which I had been arguing. That other conception, however, bore no relation whatever to Mr. Brown's plea for accurate data and citations. If anyone thinks that my conception of scientific workmanship is insufficient to ensure good results, let me refer him to the work of Justin Winsor, James K. Hosmer, and J. N. Larned, among the many librarians who have shown capacity for scientific work without going much, if at all, beyond the scope of my attempt to define the requisite qualities.

The comment directed at me by Mr. Brown is entirely "impressionistic," no less scientific than an inaccurate footnote, and far less pardonable, for in the footnote there is no misrepresentation, no injustice.

——C. SEYMOUR THOMPSON.
Acting Librarian, University of Pennsylvania.

No Cuts at Newark

A NEWSPAPER ITEM stating that the 243 employees of the Newark (N. J.) Public Library had agreed to a 10 per cent salary cut, reprinted in the July LIBRARY JOURNAL, p. 633, was erroneous.

Among Librarians

Necrology

GERTRUDE STOWELL KELLICOTT, head of the Accession Department of the Ohio State University Library, Columbus, died June 26, after thirty-six years of service.

MARGARET K. SMITH, Columbia '29, was killed in a motor accident July 5 while on her way home to Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, for vacation. For the past three years she has been a member of the staff of the catalog department, Washington Square Library, New York University.

Appointments

MAYSEL O'HAVER BAKER, Illinois '31, has resigned as assistant in the Reference Department, University of Illinois Library and has been appointed assistant reference librarian at Northwestern University, Evanston.

JEANETTE F. COKELEY, Columbia '31, has been appointed acting Grade 2 librarian in the Schools Division of the Queens Borough Public Library.

CORNELIA A. EDELEN, Washington '31, has been appointed assistant in the Circulation Department of the Seattle, Washington, Public Library.

THOMAS P. FLEMING, Western Reserve '30, at present Head of Department Libraries of Adelbert College, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, will become Head of the Order and Binding Departments of the University of Minnesota on August 1, 1932.

MILDRED GAINES, formerly of the Auburn Avenue Branch of the Atlanta, Ga., Carnegie Library, has been named assistant circulation librarian of the new Atlanta University Library, Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. VIRGINIA FROST GORTON, Simmons '20, has been appointed acting hospital librarian in the Queens Borough Public Library, effective September 1.

RUTH KELLOGG, Washington '30, was appointed librarian of the Georgetown Branch of the Seattle, Washington, Public Library in January.

JULIA H. LASKEY, chief of the Catalog Department of the Washington, D. C., Public Library, retired on June 30 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Employees Retirement Act which also applies to the District of Columbia. Miss Laskey was appointed to the library staff on July 1, 1901, and became chief cataloger in May, 1907.

MAYBELLE LELAND, Illinois '32, has been appointed librarian of the Public library of Milford, Illinois.

MARY REBECCA LINGENFELTER, Drexel '14, formerly of Educational Research Department, Ohio State University, has been appointed head of the Department of Education, Philosophy and Religion in the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.

MABEL T. MILLER, for three years acting-librarian of the Helena, Montana, Public Library, has been appointed librarian.

MARGARET NELLIS, Simmons '20, formerly on the staff of the New York Public Library, has recently become librarian of the Textile High School, 351 W. 18th St., New York City.

FLORENCE WILMOT OSBORNE, librarian for nearly four years of the Engineering Library of the Taylor Instrument Company, has resigned. The Engineering Library is discontinuing reference work and is open only part-time.

NANNIE HERNDON RICE, Illinois '32, has been appointed acting librarian of Mississippi A. and M. College.

HAROLD G. RUSSELL, present head of the Order and Binding Departments of the University of Minnesota, will become reference librarian of the University on August 1, 1932.

GRETTA SMITH, Drexel '14, formerly head of the Art Department, New York Public Library, director of Publicity in the Indianapolis, Indiana, Public Library, and head of the Art Department at the University of Pittsburgh has been appointed director of Exhibits on Carnegie Grant in the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md., effective September 1.

FANNIE VIITALA, Wisconsin '32, who was assistant librarian at Mountain Iron, Minn., last year, has recently been appointed librarian.

ANNA WILSON, Western Reserve '31, formerly Domestic Exchange assistant in the Periodical Division of the Library of Agriculture and Home Economics, Cornell University, has been appointed librarian of the new Junior High School of Ithaca, N. Y., beginning with the Fall.

MARY AMY WINSLOW, assistant librarian and former head of Industrial Department in the Indianapolis, Indiana, Public Library, has been appointed head of the Industrial Department of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md., effective September 1.

Opportunities For Librarians

Librarian. B. S. degree, one year library school, reading knowledge of three modern languages. Has held positions as librarian in small city and senior assistant in large city branches. Experienced in work with students and women's clubs, cataloging and administrative work for adult and children's departments. Would teach apprentice courses or library classes. Any position considered on its merits. F16.

•

Young woman of agreeable personality, good references, university and library school graduate, teaching experience, and three years in reference work, wishes reference position in public, university or college, state, or special library. Will consider permanent or temporary work in cataloging, order department, circulation, branch or small library. Location unrestricted; available immediately. F17.

•

University graduate and library school graduate with experience desires position in any type library in any location. F18.

•

Young woman, author, with two years of editorial experience in publishing house and with library and teaching background, will pay half of first week's salary for lead resulting in position in or near New York or Philadelphia. F19.

•

College and library school graduate with seven years' experience wants position in either college or public library. F20.

•

Young Southern woman, graduate with high honors from college and accredited library school, desires position in any section. Four years' teaching and library experience. Have studied advanced courses in U. S. government publications, bibliography, and reference. F21.

•

Librarian, training and eight years' experience in special and public library work, desires library position of any kind. F22.

William Wood & Co. Books Available

ANNOUNCEMENT is made by The Williams and Wilkins Company of Baltimore of its purchase, on June 16, of the inventory assets of William Wood and Company, medical publishers of New York City. Good will and use of the Wood name and imprint is included in the purchase. William Wood and Company is one of the oldest medical publishing houses in the country, having been established in 1804 by Samuel Wood. The firm name will be perpetuated under the new arrangement, and for the present the business of William Wood and Company will be conducted from 156 Fifth Avenue, New York. It is probable that ultimately the business will be transferred to Baltimore. Raymond Williams, manager of the Wood Company, and Dr. Elwyn Clarke, traveling representative, will continue their association in the same capacities.

The Calendar Of Events

Sept. 19-24—New York Library Association, annual meeting at Lake Placid Club, New York.

•

October 5-7—Wisconsin Library Association, annual meeting at Appleton, Wisconsin.

•

October 5-7—Ohio Library Association, annual meeting at Columbus, Ohio.

•

October 11-13—Indiana Library Association, annual meeting at Evansville, Indiana.

•

October 13-15—Kentucky Library Association, annual meeting at Lexington, Kentucky.

•

October 14—New Jersey Library Association, fall meeting in Morristown, N. J.

•

October 12-15—Five State Regional Conference—Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, and Nebraska Library Associations—at Des Moines, Iowa.

•

October 14-15—West Virginia Library Association, annual meeting at Buckhannon, West Virginia.

•

October 13-15—Pennsylvania Library Association, annual meeting at the Nittany Lion, State College, Pennsylvania.

•

October 26-28—Illinois Library Association, annual meeting at Springfield, Illinois. (Dates changed from Oct. 12-14.)

•

October 26-29—Southwestern Library Association, biennial meeting at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Free for Transportation

A LIMITED NUMBER of *Some Notes On American Pewterers*, an authoritative book on pewter by Louis Guerneau Myers, are available to librarians at THE LIBRARY JOURNAL office, 62 West 45th Street, New York City, for fifteen cents transportation cost.

Free

THE GREAT demand for copies of the Health Heroes Series for junior and senior high schools by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has led to the preparation of an additional biography, that of Robert Koch. Librarians may obtain free copies of this publication by addressing the School Health Bureau, Welfare Division, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York City.

Wanted

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, El Paso, Texas, wants Columbia University. Teacher's College. International Institute. *Survey of Public Educational System of Porto Rico.* (Studies no. 8). 1926.

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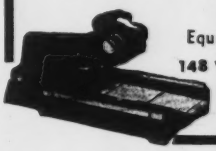

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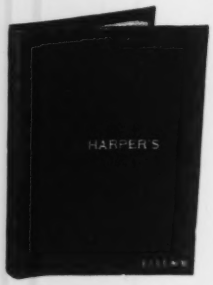

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